Weather
Gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 and the minimum 33, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 42.8 and 26.4.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIRST ON PROGRAM AT PEACE MEETING

Will Be Placed Before Allied Conference At Opening Session

OTHER QUESTIONS

Lifting Of Blockade To Feed Germany To Be Discussed

WHAT OF RUSSIA?

Measures To Be Taken Concerning Bolsheviki Will Be Debated

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Premier today advised M. Leon Bourgeois, whom he asked to come to confer with him this morning, of his intention of placing the question of the League of Nations before the Inter-Allied Conference at its first sitting. He will ask for the formation of a commission to make a preliminary study of this question. If this proposal is accepted, M. Leon Bourgeois will represent France on the commission.

Paris, January 12.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Mr. Lloyd George and the British delegates and several high British personalities arrived on Saturday evening. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present at the station to welcome Mr. Lloyd George on his arrival.

Informal Conversations Delayed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 10.—A number of informal conversations have taken place but no official gathering among the prominent members of the Peace Missions owing to the inability of Mr. Lloyd George to reach Paris before the end of the week.

The first business of the preliminary Peace Conference will be the settlement of the principles of the League of Nations, followed by application to the questions of a most pressing character, such as the settling of Russian affairs coincidently with questions affecting Poland. Of equal urgency are the questions relating to the Adriatic and the Ottoman Empire.

Two Vital Issues Up

Paris, January 11.—Two vital questions to be discussed next week are the measures to be taken concerning the Bolsheviki in Russia and the lifting of the blockade of Germany sufficiently to allow the feeding of the peoples inhabiting her eastern provinces. The sole object of the Allies in Russia was to defeat Germany and at this moment they have no intention of increasing the number of their troops in Russia, but the Allies have incurred an obligation to the Russian population of various districts which they have occupied.

Clynes For League Of Nations

London, January 6.—Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Food-Controller, speaking at Bristol yesterday said that the idea of the balance of power had failed and secret diplomacy was doomed. No great country could afford to remain outside a League of Nations. The influences for peace must be made as intensive as the organisation for war in order to secure the banishment of the battlefield as a means of settling differences. The Peace Conference must be made to understand that this war will not be properly ended unless it make further wars impossible.

London, January 10.—Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa and Newfoundland and the Maharajah of Bikanir, will leave for Paris tomorrow morning for preliminary conversations with the heads of the Allied Governments and the Associated States.

Makeup Of British Delegation

London, January 10.—The newspapers this morning state that the War Cabinet has appointed the following British delegation to the Peace Conference: Mr. D. Lloyd

(Continued on Page 8)

Gen. Smuts Has Program For League Of Nations To Submit To Conference

Emphasizes International Organisation Is Indispensable For Future Peace But It Must Be A Practical Body

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—General Smuts has published a pamphlet outlining a suggested program for the Peace Conference with regard to the League of Nations, of which the following are some of the chief points.

If the future peace of the world is to be maintained it will be necessary to devise an instrument of government which will deal with the causes and sources of disputes. If the League of Nations is to last it must become part and parcel of the common international life of states. It must be an ever visible, living and working organ of the polity of civilisation. Europe is being liquidated and the League of Nations must be heir to this great estate.

In discussing a problem like the constitution of the League we must be careful not to set too much store on past precedents. We want an instrument of government which, however much talk is put into it at one end, will grind out decisions at the other end. The League will never be a great success until there is formed, as its main support, a powerful international public opinion. The water-tight compartments and partition walls between nations and continents have been knocked through and the new situation calls for a world government. If the League refuses to function, son other machinery will have to be created to deal with the new problems, which transcend all national limits.

General Smuts points out that three Empires have passed away: the German, Austrian and Turkish. These Empires, while they incidentally robbed their constituents, at least kept the peace among them. What are we now going to substitute for them? The peoples left behind by the decomposition of Russia, Austria and Turkey are mostly incapable of or deficient in the power of self-government. They are also destitute and require nursing towards economic and political independence. Surely the only sensible course is a League of Nations, the reversionary in the broadest sense of these Empires. Hence the establishment of a League of Nations should be the primary basic task of the Peace Conference. Nay more, the Peace Conference should look

(Continued on Page 4)

BOLSHEVIKI TAKE RIGA AND ADVANCE RAPIDLY

Are Making Swift Progress In Baltic Provinces With Well Equipped Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—A telegram from Copenhagen states that the Bolshevik forces have captured Riga and street fighting is in progress.

400 fugitives from Riga have arrived in Copenhagen on board a British auxiliary cruiser.

The Stockholm correspondent of the Telegraph sums up the situation in the Baltic provinces as alarming and tragical. A Bolshevik army is advancing rapidly, the resistance offered being insignificant. A Bolshevik revolt, accompanied by plundering and incendiarism, has broken out in Riga. Several companies of volunteers from Finland have been despatched to Esthonia but the Esthonian army has been much reduced by desertions to the Bolsheviki, whose equipment and discipline are reported to be good. Several thousands of men in Sweden have volunteered to fight against the Bolsheviki.

Austrian Elections To Be Held Feb. 16

State Council In Vienna Sets Date For Choice Of Constituent Assembly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 9.—A message from Vienna says that the State Council has fixed the elections for the Constitutent Assembly for February 16.

FLOOD DANGER AVERTED FOR TIME IN FRANCE

Relief Comes In Time As Paris Flour Mills Faced Serious Shortage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 11.—The Seine has commenced to fall and as the weather continues dry the danger of a serious inundation has been averted for the moment. The flood affected the supplies of flour to Paris and some of the large mills had to close down. It is officially stated that Paris has more than a month's supply in store. The Food Minister promises to increase the quantity of the bread ration from February and those entitled to 300 grams will be allowed 400.

OFFENSIVE IN LORRAINE DUE WHEN WAR ENDED

800,000 French And Americans Were To Invade Germany On November 12

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 4.—L'Excelsior reveals details of a new offensive on the Lorraine front which according to the program was to begin on November 12, knowledge of which compelled the Germans to sue for an armistice.

800,000 French and American troops under General Castelnau, splendidly equipped, had been concentrated before Briey and Chateau Salins. They were provided with 3,000 guns of all calibers and 300 tanks, on a front of 70 kilometers. Against these the Germans could oppose only 160,000 men with a thousand guns, the majority of these divisions being of inferior quality.

This offensive would have caused the invasion of the part of Lorraine adjoining Rhenish Prussia and, ultimately, would have cut off the bases of the German armies fighting in Belgium and the Ardennes. Knowledge of these facts convinced the German High Command that an armistice alone could avert a catastrophe.

RED CROSS TRAIN BRINGS SUPPLIES FOR SIBERIA

Forty-two Cars Bring Goods From America To Harbin

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, January 10.—Admiral Koltchak has appointed General Stepanoff Minister of War and General Rinoff Ivanoff Military Assistant to General Horvath.

An American Red Cross train of forty-two cars has arrived in Harbin loaded with different kinds of goods and supplies which are to be distributed along the Trans-Siberian railway.

According to the Russian Telegraph Agency, the evacuation of Ufa was decided on some time ago and a preliminary evacuation had been carried out before the Bolsheviki approached the town. At the last moment, however, the task was complicated owing to the fact that some of the railway employes declined to work and damaged some engines and workmen with red banners joined the Bolshevik army. Most of the Red Guards who entered the town were drunk. Prisoners state that each man in the Bolshevik army was promised a thousand roubles when Ufa was captured.

They Seem Unbelievably Small

—Darling in The New York Tribune

WHY YOUR MAIL IS LATE

Three hundred sacks of parcel post mail, arriving on the Ecuador Saturday, cannot be distributed because local business men will not call for mail brought here on the Nanking and Javary. Notices have been sent out by the United States Postal Agency. Until delivery is taken of mail piled in the parcel-post room, the American postal employes will be unable to sort the Ecuador mail.

They Will Send Coal To Our Newcastle

There May Be A Lot Of Things The Chinese Can Teach The Bolsheviki About Chaos

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 10.—Representatives of the Chinese workmen and soldiers residing in Russia have summoned a plenary assembly at Moscow with the help of the Bolsheviki and have resolved to send revolutionary emissaries to India and China headed by Vosnessenski and the Chinese Iaoussoudian.

REINSCH URGES CANTON TO NAME ITS DELEGATES

Further Delay Of Peace Conference Will Cause Civil War To Resume, He Says

The American Consul-General at Canton has transmitted a note from Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister to Peking, to the Southern Government, urging the immediate appointment of a peace delegation, according to a Canton telegram last night. The message stated that the militarists in Peking are complaining that President Hsu Shih-chang's peace policy had fallen through and that further delay would give them an excuse to resume their militant policy.

British Air Chief Predicts Weekly Mail Across Globe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—Major-General Sykes, Chief of the Air Staff, today delivered an address of great interest and importance on commercial aviation, in the light of experience gained during the war, before the members of the London Chamber of Commerce.

In the course of a most fascinating story of recent feats in passenger services, he told how members of the American mission made a record trip to Paris and back in four hours and 20 minutes while on another occasion the trip of 170 miles from Manchester took 85 minutes, the course being largely steered by compass. He said that a pilot over 40 years of age has crossed the Channel 287 times, frequently in bad weather.

Major-General Sykes said that aviation is now on the threshold of a new existence in commercial life. In the technical aspect we could pit the brains of our inventors and engineers against the world and already we had gained for ourselves the foremost place in design and technique both for aircraft and engine.

The risk of danger was much less than was often supposed, a considerable proportion of accidents hitherto having been due to higher war training in aerial fighting and formation flying, but even under these conditions the accidents, considering the circumstances, were surprisingly few.

Dealing with the overland project to India Major-General Sykes said that a machine, starting from London, would fly without stopping direct to Marseilles and thence to Suda Bay, in Crete, after a short rest at Taranto or Rome for inspection and minor repairs preparatory to the long journey overseas from Crete. The machine would reach the north coast of Africa at Sollum, from which point, after overhauling and replenishing its petrol tanks, it would go to Cairo, with a possible rest route at Mersa Matruh.

Probably it would be advisable to transfer the mails at Cairo to another machine in order that the machine from London could be completely overhauled. Continuing the journey the route passes through Damascus and Bagdad, both of which possess subsidiary aerodromes with facilities for making repairs, and thence to Basra. From Basra, Karachi would be reached from Bushire along the coast of the Persian Gulf to Bunder Abbas.

Some 25 aerodromes would be necessary for this route and Taranto, Cairo and Basra would be required to be equipped with first class facilities. The average of each stage was 350 mile and the total distance from London to Delhi approximately 6,000 miles. Major-General Sykes thinks that we are justified in looking forward to a weekly mail service by this route, the time of passage not exceeding seven or eight days. Postal rates by aeroplane would be high by comparison with present charges, perhaps a few shillings per ounce for urgent letters.

Another route the Air Force hopes to open is the All-Red route from Cairo to Cape Town for which purpose survey parties have already been despatched from Cairo. This flight would be undertaken both by flying-boat and aeroplane and it was hoped to provide landing grounds for 200 miles along the route passing via Assouan, Wadi Halfa, Khartoum, Lake Albert Nyanza, Lake Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika. The route for the flying-boat would be Lake Nyassa, Blantyre, Beira, Lorenco Marques, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, 5,700 miles in all, while for the aeroplane, the route would be via Elizabethville, Livingstone, Bulawayo, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Cape Town, making 5,300 miles.

Major-General Sykes incidently mentioned the interesting fact that a Zeppelin flew from Jambole, in Bulgaria, to German East Africa, carrying twelve tons of ammunition to the relief of the Germans there. Upon her arrival in Central Africa she was informed by wireless that the forces had surrendered. She thereupon returned home and reached her base in Bulgaria safely, having been four days in the air without landing. Major-General Sykes told this incident to emphasise that, for commercial purposes, the airship is adapted for long distance journeys. Indeed, there is practically no limit to its range provided it can be made large enough. There is no reason he added, why they should not be built capable of completing the circle of the globe.

TROOPS FLOCKING TO SUPPORT EBERT AGAINST SOVIETS

Decisive Victory Is Won By Government Against Spartacist Group

CASUALTIES HEAVY

One Report Says Liebknecht Is Killed, Another That He Is Wounded

FIGHTING NOT OVER

More Bloodshed Believed Inevitable Unless Spartacists Agree To Surrender

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 12.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Berne says that, according to a telegram from Berlin, it seems that the situation has become more favorable to the Government. The latter, in view of the attitude of the Spartacists, have renounced the pourparlers which, at one time, they were ready to begin. They have had recourse to force and have found themselves, thanks to the formation of a corps of volunteers lately raised in the capital, strong enough to suppress the revolt. Saturday was marked by some important successes. The troops commanded by Noske captured the offices of the Vorwarts, the buildings occupied by the journal Messe and another important printing works. Nevertheless the Government has still a difficult task to fulfil. The Spartacists have entrenched themselves in buildings situated in the suburbs of Berlin and seem prepared to resist to the end.

Revolt Strong Outside Berlin

Berne, January 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). While in Berlin the situation has not changed and fighting continues among the partisans of the Government and the Spartacist troops, the revolutionary movement is gaining ground in the provinces. From Dresden to Hamburg, passing by Halle, Mulheim and Essen, news is coming in of strikes, demonstrations and coup-de-mains attempted by Spartacist groups against the offices of the government newspapers and the movement is gaining Southern Germany. In Hamburg and Munich there has been trouble. In Stuttgart the situation seems strained. Thus it becomes evident that the movement in favor of a stoppage of work, which has increased in industrial centers, is due to the Spartacists executing a plan concerted in advance and that they are attempting a big coup.

Forces Rally To Ebert

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—There is little fresh news from Berlin.

The Frankfurter Zeitung of the 9th reports that desultory fighting occurred during the night and morning at a number of points in Berlin. The Government is standing firmly opposed to the Spartacist proposals to come to a compromise with a view to ending the bloodshed. The Ebert Government has now nearly 86,000 troops at its disposal in Berlin. Aeroplanes have been demonstrating over the Spartacist strongholds while quantities of artillery are massing outside Berlin. If the Spartacists do not surrender considerable further bloodshed seems inevitable as all reports confirm that the majority of the inhabitants of Berlin are supporting Ebert's determination to quell the insurrection.

An unconfirmed report states that Liebknecht, the Spartacist leader, has been killed.

Amsterdam, January 11.—The latest telegrams from Berlin claim that the position of the Ebert Government is growing stronger every hour. Volunteers are pouring into Berlin. Several hundred Spartacists were killed in the recapture of the Silesian railway station by the Government troops and their bodies are lying in the station. Unter den Linden is now in the hands of the Government troops.

Spartacists Lose Heavily

Bale, January 9.—A message sent from Frankfort yesterday states that

the Spartacists lost heavily in the fighting in Berlin. The Sparcacist Commissariat is defective owing to lack of transport, although they hold the military stores at Koepenick Strasse and the military bakery.

Private advices from Berlin state the fighting will probably last a week and will undoubtedly result in a complete victory for the Ebert Government.

Bale, January 9.—Messages from various centers in Germany show that the Ebert Government is apparently predominant in the center of Berlin but the Spartacists hold the east part of the city and the suburbs. Fighting continues in Unter den Linden but the Government is now rapidly receiving military reinforcements and can count on the support of 80,000 loyal troops including 8,000 Guardsmen, besides the demobilised men who have volunteered their services and also the garrison of Berlin who have thrown in their lot with the Government in consequence of the hostility of the incoming troops at the neutral attitude they have hitherto observed.

Eichhorn's guard have also deserted him while the strongholds of the Spartacists are being closely besieged and a considerable weakening of their movement is already discernible. It is confidently anticipated that the Government will completely reassert its authority.

Amsterdam, January 9.—A message from Berlin says that a state of siege has been proclaimed. The Government troops have unsuccessfully endeavored to recapture the Wolff Bureau.

Reinforcements Pour In

Copenhagen, January 9.—A message sent from Berlin yesterday states that great reinforcements of Government troops are still pouring in, including loyal men from the navy at Kiel. All the officers of the Berlin garrison have pledged their support to Neske, who has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Government troops, and officer battalions are being formed.

A message sent from Berlin today says that the directors of the railways declare the railways are still in the hands of the Government and a number of trains are running.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that three army corps will be employed to recapture the province of Posen and to protect Silesia.

London, January 10.—Owing to the absence of details with regard to the numbers engaged in the street fighting in Berlin and the casualties inflicted, it is still impossible to gauge confidently the extent and the severity of the supreme bid for power which the Spartacists are making.

All the latest reports confirm that there has been violent fighting but declare that Berlin yesterday morning was quieter after a struggle all night long in which the Government troops recaptured a number of buildings and the Government is now steadily regaining the upper hand.

The Government has wirelessed that many parts of Berlin are without water or lighting owing to the seizure of the works. The provision depots have been stormed and the feeding of the soldiers and civilians interrupted. The Government asserts that if the Spartacist strongholds do not surrender they will reduce them with artillery and aeroplanes.

Eichhorn's guard, which has surrendered to the Government, numbered 3,000 men.

The Spartacists scored a great coup by capturing the State printing works and thereby obtaining possession of a huge sum in paper money. On the other hand the Government troops achieved a valuable success by reconquering the head offices of the railways.

Liebknecht, the Spartacist leader, was slightly wounded by a hand-grenade on the 6th.

Eichhorn Reported To Have Fled

London, January 10.—The most significant news of the situation in Berlin today is a telegram from Zurich stating that Eichhorn, formerly President of the Berlin police, has fled. A message from Basle states that the Ebert Government has appointed the Majority Socialist Herr Rihcter chief of police for the time being.

German Army Ordered To Begin Demobilisation

Paris, January 10.—A telegram from Berlin says that the official order for the demobilisation of the German army has been published.

Ludendorff Asks Permit To Remain On Swedish Soil

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Stockholm says that it is some weeks since General von Ludendorff arrived in Sweden under an assumed name. Having informed the authorities of his true identity, he has asked the Government for permission for himself and his wife to remain in the country. The permit given him is valid for one month only.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S ESTATE VALUED AT G.$500,000

$60,000 Is Divided Among His Children And Remainder Goes To Widow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 10.—Colonel Roosevelt left G.$500,000, of which $60,000 will be divided among his children and the remainder goes to his widow.

THREE DEAD, SIX HURT IN EARLY MORNING FIRE

Children Burned To Death At Amoy Road Blaze; Bodies Recovered

Three children were burned to death and three women, two men and a boy were injured in a fire of unknown origin which destroyed a dwelling house at 393 V Amoy Road early yesterday morning. The bodies of the children, one on the second floor and two in the rear of the street floor, were found after a long search by firemen. The injured people were hurt by jumping from the first-story window. The house was occupied by three families.

The upsetting of an oil lamp at E203 Kwangse Road at five o'clock yesterday morning started a fire that badly damaged the premises, a game shop. When the brigade arrived, the blaze had a big start but was under control in less than half an hour.

Japan Hopes To Get Rice From Indo-China

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 11.—The embargo on the export of rice from Indo-China has been removed and relief is felt here as this considerably eases the rice market.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING MAN ON WRECKED STEAMER

Mr. E. K. Howe Of Robert Dollar Company On Vessel Lost On Philippine Coast

Mr. E. K. Howe, general manager of the Robert Dollar Company here, miraculously escaped death Christmas night, when the United States Shipping Board liner Quantico was lost on Tablas Island, Romblon, Philippine Islands, in a big typhoon. Fourteen persons, two of whom were Americans, perished.

Mr. Howe, with 48 others who were rescued, were brought to Manila on a coast guard steamer. The badly injured, including Mr. Howe, were taken to Manila hospitals, a number of automobiles and ambulances with doctors and nurses meeting the steamer at the request of Mr. Victor C. Hall, manager of the Robert Dollar offices in Manila. Mr. Howe is at the Philippine General Hospital.

After seeing five people crushed to death between the Quantico and the jagged rocks of the shore in attempting to swing themselves to safety by a cable strung from the Quantico to a rock, Mr. Howe waited until the ship was shot high above the rocks. He then jumped, landing on a coral reef. The night was pitch dark, the only light coming from the steamer. Mr. Howe was unconscious for some minutes. When daylight came, he and other survivors were taken to the home of a cocoanut planter and later sent to Manila.

Mr. Howe sustained badly lacerated feet and hands and several bruises about the body. Among those who perished was Judge Ponciano Reyes of Zamboanga.

The storm which wrecked the Quantico was one of the worst hitting the southern Philippines in several years. Over 50 people were killed, hundreds of houses were damaged, three small launches were lost, nearly G.$2,000,000 in damage was done to abaca plantations, and other crops in the area swept by the typhoon. Albay, Camarines, Sumar, Leyte and the Northern coast of Mindanao, were damaged.

The Quantico, formerly a German ship, is a total loss.

DESTRUCTION OF OPIUM TO BE STARTED FRIDAY

Date Of Burning Advanced To Make Room In Godowns For Further Examination

The burning of the opium stock at Shanghai is expected to be started Friday morning at the Pootung kilns. The decision on this point will be made public this morning when the examination of the chests is resumed at the Ewo godown. It had been suggested that the opium of the Jardine, Matheson godown be burned before the examination of the stock at the Sassoon godown is begun. This is a departure from the original plans announced by Commissioner Chang Yi-pang, but in view of the lack of space for the purpose of testing and examination in the Sassoon godown, it may be more convenient to move the drug from the latter godown to the Jardine godown after the Jardine consignment has been burned.

Two more days are required to complete the inspection at the Ewo godown, where 448 chests of Patna opium and 192 chests of Malwa opium are stored. The inspection of the Patna drug was completed yesterday morning, when 48 chests of Patna and three cases of Malwa were examined. The remaining cases of Malwa opium will be examined today and tomorrow. There was no inspection yesterday afternoon. The commissioner and the Deputies went over to Pootung and inspected the kilns and made arrangements for the lease of a lot of land to erect matsheds for the temporary quarters for the working staff when the burning takes place.

There was considerable excitement Sunday morning when a lump of opium weighing over an ounce was discovered in the pocket of one Siao Tung-yung, employed by the Anti-opium Smuggling Association as an expert to participate in the examination. Siao had been appearing on the premises ever since the first day of examination and has all the appearance of an opium expert. On certain occasions he was actually allowed to use the laboratory apparatus in testing.

Siao was formerly a cook employed by a certain opium hong and claimed that he knew a great deal about opium. He was employed by the Anti-opium Smuggling Society upon the recommendation of one of its members named Chen Yu-ming and on the guarantee of one Chang An-sung. Siao was required by the society to remain in Shanghai in the care of Chen and Chang until it is decided whether charges will be made.

It is expected that 25 chests will be burnt every day. The cases will be conveyed by Customs steamers. The old tickets issued to the representatives of the various organisations will be cancelled and new tickets will be distributed. A detachment of Chinese military police will be on duty at the Pootung grounds when the burning begins. The river police and Shanghai municipal police will also act as guards.

MASS MEETING FRIDAY

A mass meeting, comprising representatives of various Consular and municipal authorities, officials, educational bodies, merchants, gentry and the general public will be held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, Friday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock for the purpose of forming an International Anti-opium Association, to take the necessary steps for the restriction of opium and morphine in their proper medical uses. Mr. Ivan Chen, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, will preside. Admission will be by tickets only. Tickets may be obtained by application at the Y.M.C.A. or The North China Daily News tomorrow.

WAR ADDED IMPETUS TO BRITISH INDUSTRY

Many New Lines Of Manufacture Opened And Developed Since 1914

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 5.—Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, interviewed by the Observer, said that the war had led to the establishment of new industries in the United Kingdom and had immensely strengthened dozens of others.

For example, in 1914 only one firm in the United Kingdom was producing magnetos and their output in 1913-14 was 1,114 magnetos of a simple type. Now fourteen firms were producing 128,637 magnetos a year. The quality of the present magneto was the highest in the world. It was lighter and more reliable than either the pre-war German magneto or the latest examples of German magnetos.

Before the war three firms in the United Kingdom were making sparking-plugs and the total output in 1914 was not more than 5,000. Today five firms are producing plugs and their output for the year ending October 31 was 2,148,727. The British plug today was the best in the world.

We are making for ourselves and even exporting very many more things which we used to import before the war. During the war we had regained control of many invaluable sources of raw material which we had allowed to slip into the hands of Germany and we shall retain that control. "British industry is awake now as never before and is rapidly occupying fresh territory."

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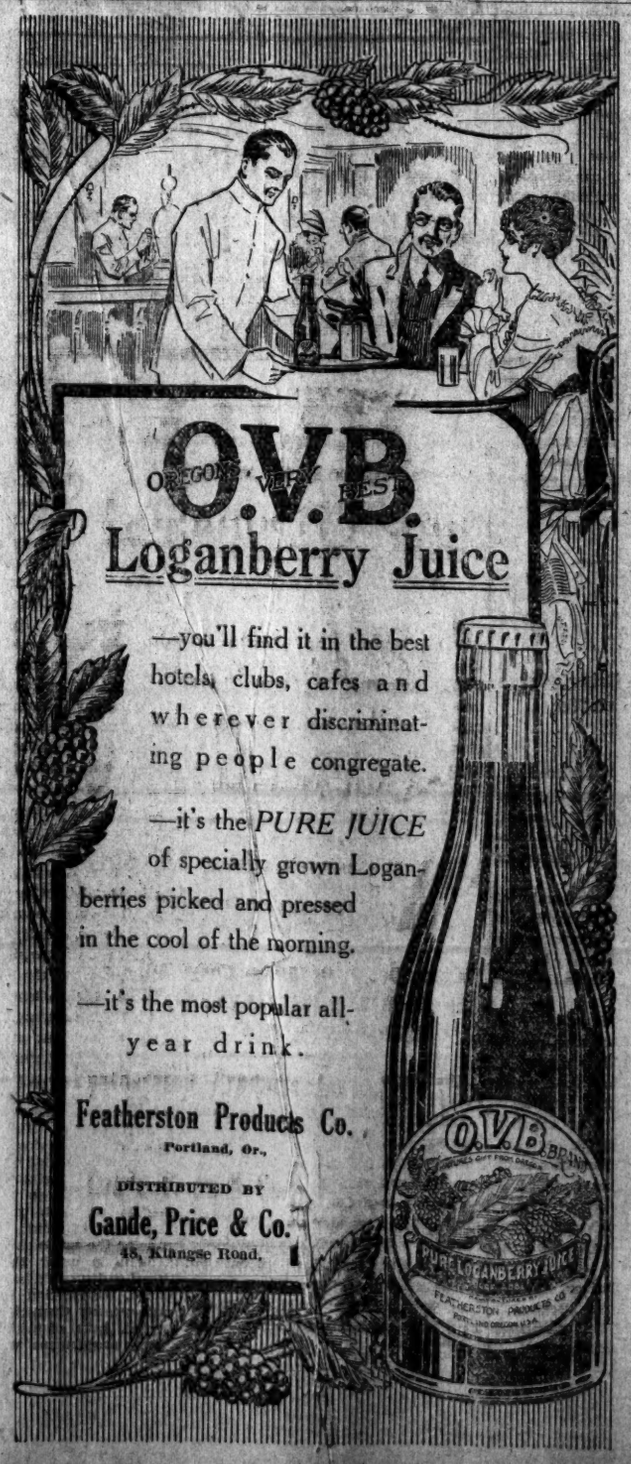
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BRITISH CABINET RESIGN FOR REORGANISATION

Posts In New Ministry Offered By Lloyd George And Some Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—At the request of the Premier, all the members of the Government have resigned. The Daily Mail says that the following Labor M. Ps., who were members of the late Government, have agreed to accept posts in the new administration: Messrs. G. N. Barnes, G. H. Roberts, G. J. Wardle, Stephen Walsh and James Parker and the last three will probably be given under-Secretaryships, while Admiral Sir David Beatty has expressed his willingness to become First Sea Lord and Mr. Asquith has definitely refused a peerage as he intends to remain leader of the Liberal Party.

It is reliably stated that the Prime Minister offered the posts in the newly completed ministry tonight but an official announcement regarding acceptances cannot be made at the earliest before tomorrow evening.

The changes in personnel will be few but the changes in office more numerous. It is authoritatively forecasted that Mr. A. Bonar Law will be a minister without portfolio, in order to devote himself to the leadership of the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill will go to the War Office, Lord Milner will be Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Walter Long will become First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes will devote himself to transport and demobilisation, Mr. Edward Shortt will be Home Secretary and Mr. J. R. Clynes Pensions Minister. The name of the Mr. G. N. Barnes as Secretary of State for Ireland is mentioned.

London, January 11.—Following are some of the members of the new government:

The first section has not yet been received:

War Office and Air Ministry, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Under-Secretary to the War Office, Viscount Peel.

Financial Secretary, Mr. H. W. Forster.

Under Secretary: Air Ministry, Major-General Seely, who will be appointed Vice-President of the Air Council and will preside over it.

Secretary of State for India, Mr. E. S. Montagu.

Under-Secretary for India, Sir Satyendro Sinha.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Walter Long.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. T. J. Macnamara.

President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary: Board of Trade, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman.

Department of Overseas Trade Development and Intelligence, Sir A. Steel-Maitland, who is also an additional Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and an additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

President of the Local Government Board, Mr. Christopher Addison.

Parliamentary Secretary: Local Government Board, Mr. Stephen Walsh.

President of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. R. E. Prothero.

Parliamentary Secretary: Board of Agriculture, Sir A. Griffith-Boscowen.

President of the Board of Education, Dr. H. A. Fisher.

Parliamentary Secretary: Board of Education, Mr. J. H. Lewis.

The Ministry of Munitions, which is to become the Ministry of Supply, Sir Andrew Weir.

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries: Ministry of Supply, Mr. F. G. Kellaway, Major Baird.

Food Controller, Mr. G. H. Roberts.

Minister of Shipping, Sir Joseph Maclay.

Parliamentary Secretary: Ministry of Shipping, Colonel Leslie Wilson.

NEW FEDERAL SYSTEM PROPOSED FOR IRELAND

Campaign Started For System To Bring Home Rule Without Antagonising Ulster

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The Dublin correspondent of the Daily News states that Captain Stephen Gwynne, formerly Nationalist M.P. for Galway City, is heading a new campaign to introduce a new Federal system in Ireland. The main idea is to overcome Ulster's objection to Home Rule and, simultaneously, to avoid the partition of Ireland by creating at least two and probably three state governments federated under a central Irish government. Captain Stephen Gwynne states that the scheme should be formulated, signed by a number of influential persons and submitted to the Peace Conference if the Conference is willing to receive it.

Rhine To Be Policed By Allied Flotilla

Six Scouts Reach Mayence, Three More To Establish Base At Coblenz

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 12.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Mayence says that six scouts of the flotilla of the Rhine have just arrived there. Sailing from Havre, this flotilla entered the Rhine at Strasburg, passing along the Marne Canal to the Rhine. Three scout ships are about to leave for Coblenz, where they will establish a third base. The duties of this flotilla will be to look after the police of the river and to be on the watch for contraband of war. Motor-searchlights have been installed on the bank to enable this watch being carried out efficiently at night.

LLOYD GEORGE PROMISE REASSURES SOLDIERS

Demonstrations Cease After Premier's Appeal For Patience In Demobilisation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—The plain statement made by the Premier on the progress of the demobilisation and the sympathetic hearing given to the soldiers by General Sir William Robertson, has had an excellent effect on the soldiers, who appear to be reassured. There were no demonstrations yesterday and the day was marked by a constant flow of men taking advantage of the offers to speed up their release.

London, January 8.—Official. The Prime Minister has been giving careful attention to the speed of the demobilisation.

He considers the first duty is to ensure that the fruits of the victory, which has been won by the sacrifice of so many lives by brave deeds, are not jeopardised by apparent weakness in Great Britain during the critical months of the peace negotiations. Therefore it is imperative to maintain a strong army on the Rhine and the necessary services behind the front in France and at home. Although fighting has stopped, the war is not over. The German armies have not yet been demobilised and are still very powerful and we cannot tell what the Germans will do or whether they will agree to the terms of the peace or reparation we seek to impose on them. Impatience now might lose in a few weeks what it has taken years of heroism and sacrifice to gain. We must be strong and united in order to exert proper influence among the other nations at the peace conference.

Three hundred thousand men have already been demobilised and steps are being taken to increase the speed of the demobilisation, consonant with the vital British interests in the world and the safety of the troops in Germany.

Instructions have been issued to ensure a sympathetic hearing of legitimate complaints made by soldiers but the work of demobilisation will not be quickened by the men trying to take the law into their own hands. Public opinion has been tolerant of the recent demonstrations but real harm is being done to the national cause and the reputation of the army, and therefore discipline must be maintained.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI RALLY AROUND ALLIED TROOPS

Archangel Expedition Serves As Nucleus For Rising Of National Force

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 12.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza.) A message from Archangel says that the establishing of detachments of supporters in the northern districts is being pursued with success. The energetic activity and valiant spirit of these supporters is evidence of their enthusiasm in the national cause. The struggle against the Bolsheviki is taking the character of a national rising. Our troops are advancing in the region of Vologda. In the department and town of Archangel there has been a visible development of public instruction and education and new schools for adults have been founded.

AMERICA WILL RELEASE NEUTRAL SHIPPING SOON

357 Vessels To Be Turned Back As Soon As Contracts Expire

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Washington announces that 357 steamers which belong to neutral countries, including a number of Dutch and Scandinavian ships chartered by the Shipping Board, will be released as soon as their existing contracts expire, which means, in most cases, within seven or eight months. They are studying the possibility of a special arrangement concerning the Dutch ships taken for war service last Spring.

Belgium Will Expel Guilty Enemy Aliens

All Who Had Relations With Germany Must Go At Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Brussels, January 6.—The Minister of Justice, M. Vandervelde, has announced that every enemy alien who had relations with the Germans will be expelled from Belgium forthwith.

GERMAN COLLAPSE DUE TO POLICY, SAYS HARDEN

Rulers Squandered Nation's Strength To Maintain Obsolete Old World System

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, January 6.—Writing in the Zukunft about Germany's policy and alliances, Herr Maximilian Harden declares that the rulers of Germany madly squandered the strength of the nation in an attempt to maintain an old world system which had to be either radically transformed or perish.

"The Hapsburg system, with its wiles and malice, Bulgaria's lust for power, the maladministration of the young Turks were not to be saved." Germany's Turkish policy especially was faulty. German diplomacy considered the friendship of the Turks as good compensation for the gambling losses Germany had suffered for many years through her attempted rivalry of the naval supremacy of Great Britain through the sycophantic courting of the favor of the Caliph and through the planning of a land route to India. Maximilian Harden concludes: "the Allies of Great Britain may now stalk about as victors while Germany's companions have all become cripples."

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JAPAN'S GREATEST ACTRESS A SUICIDE

Matsui Sumako Dies By Her Own Hand After 'Making Up' With Great Care

LETTERS REVEAL MOTIVE

'I Am Going To The Place Where Professor Shimamura Is,' She Wrote

Tokio, January 6.—Matsui Sumako, reputed to be the greatest actress Japan has ever produced, whose name has been identified with Salome, Magada, Nora and other famous heroines of modern plays, committed suicide yesterday morning, the news being received in shocked surprise in Japanese circles.

Sumako left three letters announcing her determination to die. One was addressed to Professor Tsubouchi, the greatest dramatist in Japan; one to Mr. Ihara, the well-known dramatic critic, and the other to her brother. In the last she said: "My dear brother, I die. I am going to the place where Professor Shimamura is. Please bury me in the same place where Professor Shimamura is buried. As to the two daughters I adopted, it is my hope to return them to their parents. Good-bye."

Discloses The Motive

The letter is believed to disclose the whole motive which drove the woman to her tragic death. She was not insane. She appeared on the stage of the Yurakuza Theater on Saturday evening, as usual. She was rich, leaving approximately Y.40,000. She had no recent trouble with her colleagues, as she once had.

Widely Popular Actress

As an actress her popularity was great and the Yurakuza Theater, where she was appearing, promised to have the greatest month it had ever experienced. The vernacular papers were writing much about her new plays, and she was courted and flattered by a great number of theater-goers. In spite of all these, however, she had to die, because she could and would no longer live without Professor Shimamura, for whom she entertained a grand passion, who died a couple of months ago. Professor Shimamura, who gave everything he had—his wife, his children, a great number of his friends and his professorial chair in the Waseda University, simply for the sake of his love for Sumako—was everything and all things to her, as well.

A Changed Woman

Since the death of Professor Shimamura, it was repeatedly remarked that Sumako has become quite a different woman. Sumako, the actress, characteristically arrogant and proud, died when the body of her lover was laid in its grave two months ago, and a new Sumako, tender-hearted and lovely, appeared. She was kind to all about her and loved by all her colleagues during the last two months. She was even on good terms with Mrs. Shimamura and her children, who had been deserted by her husband and father, and they expressed appreciation, when she made it public that she would give then Y.6,500 out of her fortune for their support.

It is now quite well understood that Sumako had made up her mind to commit suicide two months ago. She often told her friends that she preferred death rather than to continue a lonesome life. On Saturday evening having finished her make-up in her room at the Yurakuza, she asked her colleagues, smilingly: "Do you notice how I have made my face up prettier than usual? Indeed, I wish to die like the beautiful heroine of the drama I am now playing. Since the Professor's death I have been always thinking regarding in what way I should die. I must die beautifully. There are lots of people who cannot die even through suicide, and they are living crippled and superannuated. What a shame for them!"

Choose Hour Of Death

Undoubtedly, she had made up her mind to commit suicide on the following morning and she had thus performed the functions of an undertaker for herself, preparing her body for its coffin. Returning late Saturday night to the Geijitsu Club in Ushigome, where she lived, she remained awake throughout the night. About 2 o'clock she wrote the three letters above mentioned, and at 4 o'clock she ordered her nepew to go out, taking the letters with him. About at 5 o'clock she committed suicide by hanging herself with a beautiful scarlet chirimen sash, dying at the same hour in the morning that Professor Shimamura had died just two months ago.

On Stage Eight Years

Sumako was 33 years old, the age which the Japanese people call "unlucky" for women. Her real name was Masako Kobayashi. Born in Matsushiro, a town in the Shinano Province, she entered the dramatic school under the management of Professor Tsubouchi in 1909. Two years later she graduated from the school and her initial part was as Orphelia, in the production of Hamlet on the stage of the Imperial Theater. Since then Sumako's name has become quite popular among the Japanese people. Her greatest artistic success was made in the role of the sad heroine of Tolstoy's Resurrection.

The Yurakuza Theater announced yesterday that it would be closed for the rest of the month because of the death of its leading lady.

Four Great Leaders In Conference

It is the Washington viewpoint now that the essentials of the world's peace will be settled by four men—President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Orlando. The United States, England, France and Italy in council will decide the fate of the world, according to belief at the Capital. These leaders are now in conference.

RIOTS BREAK IN PRAGUE. SHOTS FIRED AT PREMIER

Newspaper Office Raided By Loyalists For Inciting Attack On Government

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Basle states that violent demonstrations have taken place in Prague before the offices of the Socialist newspaper, Prowolidu, following the attempt against M. Kramarcz, which the mob attributed to the Bolshevik incitements of the newspaper. Troops were forced to intervene to stop the complete destruction of the building.

Basle, January 12.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The mobilisation of the five classes of Czecho-Slovaks who have been called to the colors commenced amid the greatest enthusiasm.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 9.—A message from Prague states that eight revolver shots were fired yesterday at the Czecho-Slovak Premier, Dr. Kromarcz, who was not wounded.

Smuts Gives Views On League Of Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

upon itself as the first preliminary meeting of the League of Nations.

No Annexation In East

Still referring to the peoples of the former Russian, Turkish and Austrian Empires, General Smuts says there should be no annexation of these territories. Many of them are capable of self-government but others are incapable; for example, Palestine and the Armenian Vilayets. In the latter case the administration will have to be undertaken by some external authority. The League of Nations would take control, but not directly, because a joint international administration has been found wanting wherever it has been tried. It results in paralysis tempered by intrigue. Hence a State should be nominated and should act for the League, this nomination to be conditioned by giving the peoples a right to state a preference, although this cannot be done in cases where consultation is impossible.

(Third section missing)

The system would closely resemble the Government of the British Empire, which has been so eminently successful as a political system.

The writer emphasises that there are two extremes to be avoided, namely, the Super State and a mere debating society. He suggests that the council of the League should be composed of representatives of the five Great Powers: Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan. Germany should be added as soon as she has got a stable democratic government. Four additional members should be added from two panels, one comprising the important intermediate powers below the rank of the great powers, namely, Spain, Hungary, Turkey, Central Russia, Poland, Greater Servia, etc., the other panel comprising all the minor states. Each panel would provide two members. There thus would be ten members of the council as soon as Germany is admitted. The Great Powers would have a bare majority representation.

All the resolutions passed by the Conference should only have the force of recommendations to be submitted to the Governments and Legislatures of the Powers composing the League.

Moral Effect Of League

General Smuts lays great stress on the moral effect of the work of the League in forming a strong body of international opinion in support of the League. The council, however, is the really important part of the constitution of the League and the representatives of the powers on it should be the Prime Ministers or the Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, who, however, should be entitled to appoint locum tenens. Without unduly or irritatingly interfering with the affairs of the states, the council must keep in touch with conditions in all the countries under its charge and be in a position from first-hand information to make up its mind on matters requiring executive action by the League. The Council must pay special attention to situations all over the world which may develop if to serious international troubles. Indeed the organisation of its head office must resemble a General Staff.

With regard to the preservation of peace in the world by the League of Nations, General Smuts utters a warning against expecting too much. He says that, while the social and political conditions from which war arises remain, it is vain to expect any good from new institutions superimposed on those conditions. If the League of Nations merely meant a new wheel to the coach, the addition would not be worth making.

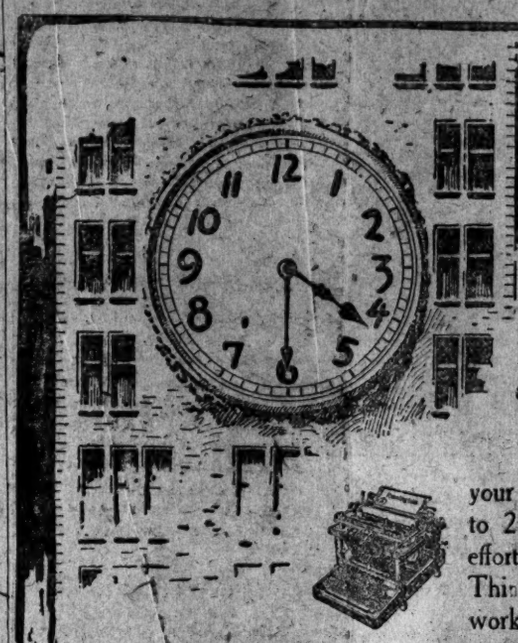
Proposals To Prevent War

Regarding the proposals for the future prevention of war, General Smuts strongly opposes conscription, which he regards as the taproot of militarism. "Unless that is cut, all our labors will be in vain."

General Smuts proposes that the Treaty of Peace shall provide that the members of the League bind themselves not to go to war with one another, firstly, without previously submitting the dispute to arbitration or inquiry by the Council of the League; secondly, until there has been an award or report by the Council and, thirdly, not even then as against a member which complies with the award or recommendation made by the Council. This prohibition should in the last resort be guaranteed by force.

While supporting the principle of self-determination, General Smuts rules out the case of Alsace-Lorraine, because this is no case of territorial acquisition but only of restitution, and also the German colonies, because in them the principle of self-determination has really no meaning.

All the newspapers eulogise the pamphlet and hail it as the first serious attempt to give definite form and constitution to an ideal about which most men have been content to be vague. They say that the whole plan laid out by General Smuts is courageous and provides the Peace Conference with an ideal which should be of practical aid.



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BRITAIN SOON TO RELEASE LARGE NUMBER OF SHIPS

Tonnage Situation Eased Enormously By End Of War, Says Maclay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 5.—Sir Joseph Maclay, Minister of Shipping, interviewed, said that the termination of hostilities had eased enormously the shipping position. The tonnage available for bringing imports to the United Kingdom had increased by the equivalent of ten million tons of goods a year and it would shortly be possible to release a substantial amount of tonnage from requisition, thereby creating a free market in tonnage and freight. The great need of the moment was coal exports, on which the whole of our shipping and financial positions depends. He hoped that, with the release of miners from the army, ships which are now compelled to go in ballast will shortly be able to take outward cargoes, thereby easing the financial situation and reducing the cost of imported supplies.

London, January 5.—The Observer, in an article on shipbuilding during the war, mentions that the total output of the United Kingdom in 1918 of both naval and mercantile ships was 1245 vessels of 1,876,411 tons. On the Clyde alone 4,814 ships, totaling 770,847 tons, were constructed, including the battle-cruiser Hood, the greatest of all our mystery ships. She and the Rodney would have been the great surprise packets of the war, exceeding anything afloat in speed and gunpower. Only the Hood, however, will be completed and all that existed of the Rodney will be scrapped.

Serious Riots Occur In Argentine Strike

Clashes Occur In Buenos Aires With Numerous Casualties And Trouble Spreads

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, January 11.—General Dellepiane has assumed the post of Military Dictator against the strikers who have unsuccessfully attempted to capture police headquarters. Clashes have occurred in all parts of the city with numerous casualties. The strike is spreading throughout the Argentine. Sailors are patrolling the city and the Radicals have mobilised 10,000 White Guards to aid the Government.

MACKENSEN IS INTERNED IN SOUTHERN HUNGARY

Is At Temesvar Though Supposed To Be Bound For Salonika

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 12.—(Via Lyons and Kouaza). A message from Budapest says that Marshal Mackensen is interned at Temesvar.

[Temesvar is in Southern Austria-Hungary.]

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The report is confirmed that Marshal von Mackensen, who was staying at Count Karolyi's chateau in Hungary, has been sent to Salonika for internment. A high French officer, called at the chateau and informed Marshal von Mackensen that the Entente High Command had decided to remove him to Salonika. Thereupon von Mackensen was overwhelmed but said that he must yield to force.

Paris, January 6.—Le Journal states that after the armistice with Bulgaria had been concluded von Mackensen did his utmost to imperil the Allies' victory and held vanquished Rumania in iron bonds. He was supposed to leave Hungary twenty days after the signature of the Austrian armistice but continued his activities after that date.

Princess Pat's Wedding Set For February 27

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The marriage of Princess Patricia takes place at Westminster Abbey February 27.

Politics Involved In Trial For Murder

Accused Is Revolutionist Supposed To Be Sought By Peking

The hearing of the case against Colonel Poo Tse-ming, the revolutionist, and 11 others charged with being implicated in two armed robberies in the International Settlement last year and in shooting Chinese constable No. 625 was begun yesterday in the Mixed Court. The trial is expected to take many sessions. The next hearing will take place Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Wong were on the bench. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted on behalf of the police. Colonel Poo was represented by Mr. Barraud, the French attorney, and Mr. Li Sze-za, a Chinese lawyer. Mr. Ronson Chu acted as attorney for two other accused.

The act of Mr. Barraud in writing letters to the local press, claiming that Poo was innocent, was brought out in the opening address of Mr. Newman. The police legal adviser thought that the tradition of the American, British and French bars in matters of this kind was to refrain from writing to the press.

In outlining the case, Mr. Newman said that an amah was wounded and a constable shot and fatally wounded at a robbery committed on a dwelling-house at 31 Tamsui Road on November 16, 1918.

The accused Poo, counsel said, had stated in the French Mixed Court before being handed over to the Mixed Court, that he was wealthy and was employed by the Southern Government. He was wanted by Peking as a revolutionist and $20,000 was offered for his arrest. The French Mixed Court, therefore, stipulated in handing over the man, that if he is to be handed over to the Chinese authorities on political grounds, the application for the extradition must be filed with the French Mixed Court. However political reasons had nothing to do with the trial of the case, Mr. Newman added.

Counsel then called the complainant, Wang Ni-sze, who testified that she lived at the house where the robbery occurred. A part of the house was sublet to Mr. Li Sze-za, the lawyer defending Poo; and she said he had moved away from the premises thirteen days prior to the robbery. Mr. Li had lived there two years.

Mr. Barraud objected to the testimony and asked whether his colleague Mr Li was charged. In reply, Mr. Newman said that it seemed to be quite a curious coincidence, but since Mr. Barraud objected, he would not ask more questions on that point.

The complainant then identified the two prisoners represented by Mr. Chu and said that there were three others, some of them armed, who participated in the robbery.

Wilson Delays Trip To War-Torn Districts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 11.—President Wilson's plan for a trip through the devastated regions in France has been postponed until a later date.

FRENCH WAR LOAN SALES

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 12.—(Via Lyons and Kouaza). The sale of National Defense Bonds during the second fortnight of December after deducting refunds and renewals, produced a net amount to more than 1,442 millions of francs, thus bringing the total for the whole month to nearly 2,500 millions of francs. These figures have been exceeded only by those of October last.

BRITAIN TO REPATRIATE ALL INTERNED GERMANS

Deportation Of Civilians Of Enemy Nations Already Is Under Way

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Official. During December 630 interned alien enemies were repatriated, all of them either invalids or men over the military age.

The military authorities have now decided that it is no longer necessary to retain enemy civilians and therefore deportations began on the 6th, when 750 sailed for Germany.

French Commissioner Appointed For Turkey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 11.—M. Defrance, the French Minister at Brussels, has been appointed French High Commissioner at Constantinople. He will be succeeded in Brussels by M. Margerie, Director of Political Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who will be succeeded by Mr. Berthelot.

U.S. CONSULATE-GENERAL HERE BIGGEST IN WORLD

Addition Of Mr. W. Roderick Dorsey Gives American Consulate Largest Staff

By the addition of Mr. W. Roderick Dorsey, Administrative Consul who assumed his duties yesterday after an absence of seven years, the United States Consulate-General in Shanghai became the biggest staffed American Consulate in the world.

There are now here one consul-general, two consuls, seven vice-consuls and a number of Americans and Chinese in the offices.

The nearest to the United States Consulate General in point of staff numbers is the American Embassy at London as the number of attaches there has been augmented during the war.

ALLIED SUPREME COUNCIL TO DIRECT FOOD RELIEF

Lord Reading And Sir John Beale To Represent Britain Temporarily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—Official. The Associated Governments have established a Supreme Council to deal with the questions of revictualling liberated and enemy territory and to co-ordinate the food supplies for Allied and neutral countries. Lord Reading and Sir John Beale will represent the British Government temporarily.

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British Mine-Layers Given Highest Praise

Sir Eric Geddes Tells Some Of Their Outstanding Achievements In War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—Sir Eric Geddes, speaking at a concert given to wounded men of the Overseas Forces at Oatlands in Surrey, said that he would give the palm for being the best, bravest and pluckiest section of the navy to the men of the 20th Mine-laying Flotilla, who incessantly penetrated the huge German minefields off Heligoland and blocked the channels for German vessels.

In consequence of the British trap-mines a hundred German craft were caught during the first six months of last year. One one occasion four of these mine-layers, after spotting six German outpost boats, successfully passed through a minefield, laid their mines and, returning, mopped up all the six German vessels, capturing their crews.

The British mine-barrier below Ostend captured 17 submarines in one month.

The first mutiny in Germany was caused by the refusals of the men of the enemy's fleet to face our mines laid just below the surface.

British And U.S. Ships In Port At Danzig

Arrive To Inspect German Shipyards And Submarines Under Construction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 5.—A message from Danzig states that the British cruiser Goodwood, with a naval mission on board, has arrived to inspect the shipyards and the submarines under construction and the other warships. Two American cruisers have arrived from Swinemuende.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE BARS ENEMY EMPLOYES

Special Permission Must Be Obtained To Hire Anybody Of Teuton Birth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The London Stock Exchange has passed a new rule whereby no member shall, without the special permission of the Stock Exchange Committee, employ in any capacity any person of German, Austrian, Hungarian, Bulgarian or Turkish birth or any former member of the Stock Exchange who had been expelled and whose application for re-election has been rejected.

Obituary

M. Etienne Lamy

Reuter's Service

Paris, January 10.—M. Etienne Lamy, the permanent secretary of the Academie Francaise, has died in Paris of double pneumonia.

THE WISE MOTHER
AND BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

The ills of children come swiftly, and too often before a doctor can be called in or medicine obtained the little one is beyond aid.

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Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, of St. Ignace, Quebec, writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with them."

Obtainable from medicine dealers, also post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Five books by William Lee Howard, M.D. who presents facts as they are. **Mex. $1.50 each.**

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Its power-resources are marvelous. Its "touring range" is ample for ordinary driving; its "emergency range" gives express train speed and power. Yet this is really an economical car to run. Even its tire-economy is notable.

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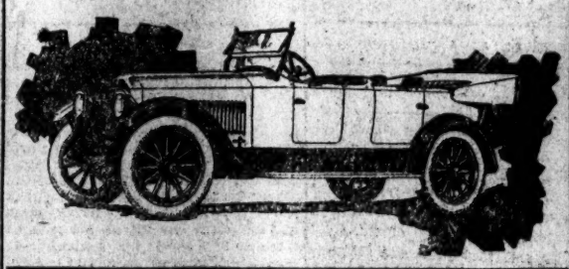

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WEATHER

Gloomy weather with fresh to strong north to northeast winds along the coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 14, 1919

The Bill Must Be Paid

(New York Times)

WITHOUT any real fear or danger of Bolshevism, the Germans seem to be trying to arrange deliberately a break-up of the German Empire into separate States, after the manner of Russia. In the German "Revolution" the people count for little. They are used to being told what to think and do. Their political incapacity was admitted cynically by their leaders during the old regime. In the supposed new dispensation they are guided, obscurely or openly, by substantially the same hands. The separatist movement in the Rhineland and Westphalia, the plan for "an independent Rhenish-Westphalian Republic," is, perhaps, the most significant instance of what appears to be a definite program for organising disorganisation for splitting the empire, in the hope of bilking the Allies of their just reparation.

Nowhere in Germany is there less foundation for a republic or a separatist State than in Rhineland-Westphalia. A small group of immensely rich industrialists is the master. This oligarchy is vitally interested in a powerful unified Germany, a political and economic unit. By its thirst for raw materials and a greater output for its manufactures it has greatly contributed to, it has been an accomplice in, the German gamble for world-dominion. Industrialism in the hands of a few shares with militarism the guilt of the German encroachment, territorial ambition, and disaster. A market for German goods was to be the reward of the industrial magnates for their support of the dynasty's designs.

When the regions specially controlled by these powers behind the old throne prepare to set up a "republic," to dissociate themselves from the centralised State under which they have grown fat and whose sway of plunder they have been among the most eager to extend, it is impossible not to question their sincerity. We have here another of those carefully staged organs of propaganda and ulterior sinister purpose such as Germany has made familiar. The Rhineland - Westphalia "republic" looks as "spontaneous" and "popular" as the Navy League or Pan-Germanism.

In view of the known German simplicity in craft, the German capacity for self-guilding, the natural explanation of the German zeal outwardly to follow the separatist tendency developed by the Russian Revolution, which exists only in the faintest volunteer parody in Germany, is the hope thereby to avoid responsibility for and hinder the collection of the immense bill to the Allies for the deliberate destructions and injuries done contrary to international law by the German army and navy. Just as, Germany made the childish pretense that Prussia, not Germany, guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, the Germans, for that purpose, ranging themselves into various States seem to imagine that there will be no one responsible State from which the Allies and the United States can demand the collective damages.

The Germans are, if possible, even less engaging in defeat than in victory. One can hardly comprehend a national mind so childish as to attempt this game of blindman's buff. The inexorably just claims against Germany must be paid. Generations of Germans must learn from their tax-bills that the way of the transgressor is hard. If, in the heat in the political campaign in Great Britain, excessive demands are made, and elsewhere by newspapers or private persons, none the less the minimum of righteous compensation will be an enormous sum, and it will have to be paid to the last farthing. For the gigantic losses wrought according to the laws of war, for the incalculable debts which Germany has brought on so many other nations, for the billions fired away in munitions, or spent on armies and fleets and ships and airplanes and supplies, there can be no adequate return. For the losses of Belgium and Northern France, for blackmail and malicious mischief and havoc contrary to international law, for ships and cargoes and other private property destroyed unlawfully, full restitution must be made.

If the Germans prefer that their territory shall be occupied permanently, if they itch to see an Allied army in Berlin, they should persist in attempts to evade payment. They cannot evade settlement of the bill for the lawless destruction they have wrought. Germany must pay, and the division of Germany into little States will merely make necessary occupation of her territory until payment is made.

The American Peace Commissioners

(New York Times)

In the form of the White House statement announcing the appointment of the "representatives of the United States at the peace conference," there is warrant for the inference that during his stay in Paris President Wilson will be engaged with the chief representatives of the other Powers in formulating the broad principles of settlement, matters involving the higher interests of State policy, leaving to a number of separate commissions of the conference the protracted labor of working out their application in detail to the multitude of questions necessarily arising in a project affecting the welfare and security of half the world. It is not to be expected that the President of the United States will waste his powers over questions of boundaries, river courses, watersheds, and the ascertainment of racial percentages.

For the first time in his public career Mr. Wilson will there in formal council confront men speaking with an authority equal to his own; men whose freedom of opinion will be limited by no sense of personal or political responsibility to him. They may be expected to advance and sustain views with which he is not in agreement. Where he cannot yield he must rely altogether upon his resources of reasoning, argument, and demonstration. He will approach the test with no misgiving, and the American people are entirely confident that he will be able to meet it. He has the qualification of full knowledge of the causes out of which the war grew, he is determined that those and like occasions of conflict shall be removed, and he has reasoned plans for removing them. The questions of policy, of interest, of law, and of right and wrong that arose during the war have been the subject of his daily study and meditation since its beginning. As one of the chief international figures brought into prominence by the struggle his qualification to represent the United States at the peace table is preeminent.

It had been foreshadowed that Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, and ex-Ambassador Henry White would be named as representatives of the United States. For that reason none of these appointments can be said to disappoint recent expectation. It is fitting and necessary that the Secretary of State should go to Paris. He is intimately familiar with all phases of our foreign relations, he has had experience in international negotiation. General Tasker H. Bliss has also had a considerable part in the transaction of public business between this nation and others, and is well equipped for the work that awaits him. Colonel House knows the President's views better than any other man, and Mr. White is versed in the niceties of diplomatic custom.

It is when we contemplate some of the Americans who remain behind, as well as those who are to go, that we have the right to feel that in naming his associates the President has not made altogether the wisest possible selections. But at any rate they will be a harmonious group, and all stand for Americanism. It is difficult to believe that the President's fellow-commissioners will really serve as a help or guide in the forming of his opinions. Self-dependence is a quality of high value, but consultation of other opinions has its uses. President Monroe, when the clouds growing out of the efforts of the Holy Alliance to suppress the struggles for South American freedom became threatening, took the advice of his predecessors, Jefferson and Madison. "I am sensible, however, of the extent and difficulty of the question, and shall be happy to have yours and Mr. Madison's opinion of it." He also had the opinion of that extraordinarily hard-headed and pugnacious gentleman, John Quincy Adams, who was to be his successor. Out of the deliberation of those minds grew the proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine, a public system that has resisted all onslaughts for nearly a century and stands today impregnable—unless we are to surrender it for the League of Nations.

The country does not know whether Mr. Wilson has taken counsel of the wise international minds of our generation before reaching his conclusions. We are inclined to think that he must have consulted them, that he has. . . . The people are very much in the dark about the League of Nations, about his conception of freedom of the seas. They certainly should know more about these matters before they are proclaimed at Paris as American principles.

British Empire's Contribution To The Allied War Effort

(British Official)

I.—The Navy

Personnel in officers and men
in August, 1914 145,000
In January, 1918 450,000
Tonnage employed in naval service August, 1914 2,500,000
January, 1918 8,000,000
Mine-sweepers and Patrol-boats August, 1914 12
January, 1918 ..... 3 300

140,000 square nautical miles of area, an area larger than Germany, are patroled incessantly in all weathers.

Except for their submarines, the navies of the Central Powers have been driven from the seas in every quarter of the globe.

Over 150 enemy submarines are known to have been destroyed, and the fate of many others is more than doubtful.

British submarines have themselves attacked successfully 40 enemy warships and 270 other vessels. With more targets, the fame of these craft would have more than rivaled that of the Germans. The were better handled, and used with greater skill and courage.

II.—The Mercantile Marine

A. Transport.—Since war broke out, the navy, with its auxiliary vessels, has been instrumental in transporting to the British armies and those of our Allies 20,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horse and mules, 500,000 vehicles, 25,000,000 tons of explosive and supplies 51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel 130,000,000 tons of food and other materials.

During 1917 alone, 7,000,000 men 500,000 animals, over 200,009 vehicles and 9,500,000 tons of stores were conveyed to the various fronts.

Over 2,000,000 tons deadweight of British shipping are continually employed in French service; of this amount, more than 1,000,000 tons are employed in carrying food and coal to France. About 45 percent of French imports are carried in British ships.

B. Convoy.—The convoy system introduced in 1917, has resulted in the reduction of losses by enemy action from 5.4 percent to 1.23 percent. Out of 46,573 vessels which sailed in convoy up to June 1, 1918, only 289 have been sunk.

Of the first million American troops 60 percent were transported in British ships with a loss of less than 300 lives.

The navies of Great British and the United States now share the responsibility for the conveying of 95 percent of Trans-Atlantic traffic over routes of more than 100,000 miles.

The personnel of the mercantile marine at the outbreak of war was 200,000 men. Tonnage at the outbreak of war was 18,500,000 tons Deduct estimated losses, 4,000,000 tons. Add foreign tonnage requisitioned, 500,000 tons leaving a total in August, 1918, of 15,000,000 tons after all losses have been dealt with.

These figures have been arrived at by a colossal effort of shipbuilding and are a complete denial of German claims.

The tonnage entering and clearing United Kingdom ports, reckoning only vessels of 500 tons and over, at a period when German submarine activity was most advertised, is as follows:

January, 1918 ..... 6,366,603 tons
February, 1918 ..... 6,326,935 „
March, 1918 ..... 7,295,620 „
April, 1918 ..... 7,040,309 „
May, 1918 ..... 7,777,843 „
June, 1918 ..... 7,430,386 „

These figures do not include coasting and cross-Channel traffic.

12,000 British seamen, and 15,000 non-combatants have lost their lives through enemy action at sea since the beginning of the war. In spite of this, the President of the board of trade reported in the House of Commons, on May 15, 1918, that there had not come to his attention a single instance in which either officers or men had failed to take out their ship when she was ready to sail.

The following statement has been issued by the Controller General of merchant shipbuilding.

The efforts made to reduce the period between the launching and completion of merchant ships by closer co-operation between shipbuilders and marine engineers have produced satisfactory results and the average time of fitting out has been considerably reduced. In one instance during the month, a 5,000 ton steamer was completed for service within 11 days of the launching.

England towards the end of the war was sinking submarines faster than the Germans could build them, and the Allies, as a whole, were building merchant ships faster than the Germans could sink them.

The Prime Minister stated at Edinburgh on May 24, 1918, "As a danger which could cause the winning or losing of the war, you can now rule out the submarine."

There are 200,000 merchant service seamen and about 80,000 fishermen at present serving under the White Ensign who have been assimilated into the fighting line.

The mercantile marine has gone on with its business as undauntedly as have the men of the Royal Navy, with the result that through the co-operation of the two services, it has been possible to form that marvelous service for the transport of troops and munitions to France. That service which also keeps up the supply of food to these isles, the lack of which would have made it impossible for this nation to carry on the war.

III.—The Army

In August, 1914, the British land forces, reserves including the Territorials, comprised, 700,000 men. In August, 1918, the British army consisted of 6,250,000 men to which must be added a million from the Colonies and Dominions and 1,250,000 from India.

Great Britain today has the largest number of men under arms of any of the Allies, and our casualties have been the greatest.

IV.—The Air Service

On April 1, 1918, the two branches of the air service, hitherto controlled by the War Office and Admiralty respectively, were united to form the Royal Air Force. The statute established the combined Air Forces on a similar footing with the army and navy, with a Minister responsible to Parliament.

The increase during the last eighteen months in the personnel, number and quality of the machines, and the proficiency of the aviators is almost fantastic.

In the twelve months from July 1917, to June, 1918, 4,102 enemy machines were destroyed or brought down by British aviators with a loss of only 1,213 machines. During the single month of July, 1918, the British Air Forces claimed to have put out of action 410 machines. During the past three months, the Royal Air Force have made 249 aerial raids over German territory, dropped 247 tons of bombs upon enemy railway centers munition works, poison gas factories electrical and engineering plants, blast furances, aerodromes and other important military objectives.

The record of one month's work is as follows:

139 enemy machines destroyed.
122 enemy machines driven down out of control.
7,885 bombs dropped on the Western front.
209,000 rounds fired from the air.
15,837 photographs taken.
1,100 inventions examined by the Air Inventions Board.

V.—Industry

Generally speaking, the war industries of Great Britain have come under the control of the Ministry of Munitions which was formed in June, 1915. It is now the largest of the Government departments, with a personnel of 18,000, and controls such important industries as the iron, steel, engineering and chemical trades, employing 2,500,000 men and 1,000,000 women.

Business firms engaged in work for the Ministry number over 10,000. Government factories have increased from three in 1914 to 200 in 1918, and "controlled establishments," namely, private firms which have contracted to give preference to Government work and to employ labor under conditions fixed by the Ministry, now number over 5,000.

Table showing the comparative output in the first three years of war:

	1914	1917-8
light field guns	1	15
Medium howitzers	1	22
Heavy guns and howitzers	1	400
Very heavy howitzers ...	1	280

During the last battle, the British army fired more than double the volume of shells expended in July, 1916.

The railways and mines of the United Kingdom, formerly the property of private companies, have been taken over and administered by the State for the duration of the war.

The strikes and disputes which, in certain localities, marked the transition stage in the assumption of control by the State, were settled by mutual concessions, and their effect on the output of material and on the labor morals, was greatly exaggerated by the enemy press.

VI.—Finance

The total expenditure of Great Britain in the war up to March, 31, 1918, was £7,014,000,000
Raised by revenue ..... £1,844,000,00.
Raised by borrowing ... £5,170,000,000

Great Britain has granted the following loans to her Allies:

France £402,000,000
Italy £313,000,000
Russia £568,000,000
Other Allies £119,000,000
Making a total of £1,402,000,000
Loans to Dominions ... £20,500,000

The income tax, which before the war, on earned incomes, was £37.10.0 on £1,000 is now £150 on the same amount, and it is estimated that in the year 1918-1919, income tax, including super-tax, will yield £290,-150,000, excess profits tax £300,000,000. Total: £590,450,000, and that £251,-300,000 will be forthcoming from other sources, making a total of £842,-950,000.

VII.—Food

The scarcity of tonnage, added to the effects of two years of bad harvests, made it imperative to increase greatly the production of cereals and other foodstuffs in the British Isles.

A special food production department was accordingly established in January, 1917, under which committees were enabled to enforce the proper cultivation of land, and where such orders are neglected, to enter into possession themselves, or to let the land to suitable tenents. Farmers were encouraged to convert pasture into arable land by the passing of the Corn Production Act, which fixes the minimum price for wheat and oats for a period of five years from 1917. As a result of these various measures, the tillage area in the United Kingdom showed an increase of about a million acres for 1917. The potato crop for 1917 exceeded that of 1916 by three millions of tons.

1,800,000 acres of permanent grass in England and Wales have been broken up, and it is estimated that a total addition of not less than 2,500,000 acres has now been made.

The "Land Drainage Bill" now before Parliament will bring one million acres of water-logged land into cultivation in 1919.

800,000 allotments have been taken up by individual workers.

The additional weight of foodstuffs produced by these expansions may be reckoned at not less than 800,000 tons above the normal.

All these results, as far as Great Britain is concerned, have been achieved under exceptional difficulties created by shortage of labor.

With regard to consumption, a national system of rationing has been inaugurated and 2,000 local food control committees established to regulate distribution within their areas. Sugar, meat, butter, margarine and lard are all controlled by coupons. By the fixing of prices on the basis of ascertained cost of production and distribution, continually rising prices are checked and profiteering prevented.

ADDENDA

The Day

Up to September, 1918, the estimated captures of prisoners by British troops were as follows:

Western front 230,000
Egypt and Palestine 64,000
(since increased)
Mesopotamia 30,000
East Africa 11,860
making a total of 235,860

During the months of August and September, 123,618 prisoners including 1,283 officers, about 1,400 guns, many thousands of machine-guns, and large stores of ammunition, were captured by British troops.

The following territory has been won from the enemy by British troops:

	sq. miles
German colonial possessions.	1,244,000
Mesopotamia and Palestine..	50,000
(now largely increased)	
Egypt	20,000

The Dominions And Colonies

Great Britain has neither the right nor the power to demand military service from her colonies. Yet since the outbreak of the war, over 1,000,000 soldiers from overseas have come to the aid of their Mother country.

A.—India. The Mesopotamian campaign has largely been conducted with Indian troops, who have fought also on every front in the war. In this fifth year of the war, India is not only maintaining her field armies in all theaters, but is actually placing new units at the disposal of the General Staff. The Indian volunteer force has wholly taken over the garrison duty in India.

India has provided and equipped 900 miles of railway line, for use in East Africa and Mesopotamia, a large fleet of river craft, and has exported quantities of cattle, vegetables, etc.

India has supplied the United Kingdom and the Allies with sand-bags, raw jute, tanned and raw hides, wool, tea, beans, rice and grain for our army horses, as well as other important raw materials. She has given 100,000,000 pounds towards the cost of the war.

B.—Canada. Out of a population of 8,000,000 has raised, mainly by voluntary enlistment, more than 565,000 men; she has raised more than £14,000,000 for charitable purposes, and has made generous gifts of foodstuffs and materials to the common cause.

C.—Australia. Has recruited 426,000 soldiers, and borne the whole expense of their equipment and transport. Her entire navy has been placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty, and she has contributed £7,000,000 to the various war relief funds.

D.—Newfoundland. This smallest of the British Dominions, with a population of only 250,000, has sent overseas 500 soldiers and sailors, made a valuable gift of aeroplanes and raised a fund of £20,000 for war charities.

Correspondence

Saturday Night's Concert

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—It is a pity that an evening's entertainment with such superb artists as Sykera and Sklarevski, assisted by Mr. Zalsman, should have to be marred by vaudeville stunts. Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. RANKIN.

January 13, 1919.

An Appreciation

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—At a meeting of the Peking anti-opium campaign committee held yesterday the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that this committee notes with much satisfaction the general attitude of the press with regard to the traffic in opium and morphia, and expresses its high appreciation of the articles that have been published in The North China Daily News, THE CHINA PRESS, The Peking and Tientsin Times, and The North China Star, and the definite action taken concerning the trade in morphia by Japanese traders, and it directs the Hon. Secretary to present to the gentlemen editing these papers this resolution conveying the sense this committee has of the extreme value of their action at the present time."

I have much pleasure in sending to you this resolution. I am, dear sir, yours sincerely,

ARTHUR SOWERBY,
Hon. Sec. P.A.O.C.C.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A Forecast Of The 20th Century Drama

By John Corbin

The Twentieth Century Theater. By William Lyon Phelps, Lampson Professor of English Literature at Yale. The Macmillan Company. G.$1.25.

Professor Phelps is that very rare phenomenon, a prophet of hope for the contemporary drama. Of the blindness and perversity of the prophets of despair he gives us a terrible example. In 1607, the year of "King Lear," Ben Jonson cited with approval the verdict that "now especially in dramatick, or (as they term it) stage poetrie, nothing but ribaldrie, profanation, blasphemie, all licence of offence to god and man, is practic'd." Professor Phelps might have added that in 1603, the year of "Hamlet," Francis Bacon spoke of those spacious days as "voluptuary" and "somewhat upon the descent of the wheel"—or as we should say decadent—warning good people not "to stay too long in the theater."

A very different note is struck in "The Twentieth Century Theater." "I believe that during the last thirty years the highest peaks of literature have nearly all been revealed as drama. The foremost writers of all countries have been, or are, dramatists. . . .There have been more good plays written in the English language than in any other succession of thirty years since the death of Shakespeare." Even as to our native theater Professor Phelps has words of cheer. "The greatest day in the history of the American stage was the fifteenth of December, 1908, the laying of the cornerstone of The New Theater." In the teeth of the failure of that rather grandiose undertaking, he says that it gave America "the greatest stock company it ever possessed; a company really on a par with the Comedie Francaise," which, "after the ghastly failure of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' gave the most thrilling performances of Shakespeare that have ever adorned our stage." To the posthumous influence of The New Theater he ascribes "four distinct and specific results, all of great value." These are The Little Theater of Winthrop Ames, in the excellent performances of which "the emphasis is all on team play"; the productions of Granville Barker, which were distinguished by the fact that "he has ideas"; Grace George's attempt "to establish a stock company in New York that should present high-class dramas in a manner worthy of the European tradition," and the production of "The Tempest" during the Shakespeare Tercentenary—" the most memorable Shakespearean event in a great Shakespearean year.

Like Bacon, Professor Phelps recognises that his generation is "voluptuary." Thanks to the handsome youths in our periodical advertisements, the humblest clerk dresses as well as the metropolitan swell—and somewhat more ornately. Thanks to the industry of Detriot, every shopkeeper tours with his family on rubber tires. But, unlike Bacon, Professor Phelps counsels us to go as much as we can to the theater. By and large we the people of the United States are starved of artistic and intelligent drama, nourishing our souls upon "burlesque" and movies. Material comfort is universally diffused amopg our towns and cities, but the aliment of the spirit is purveyed only in one place—New York.

"Suppose Detriot were the only town in America permitted to have motor cars; suppose one must live in Chicago if one wished to have one's house properly heated in Winter. How long would Americans endure such a state of things?"

The remedy is to have an art theater in each city and town, and to forbid the monopoly of rights in a play, so that each new piece can be produced throughout the land simultaneously. New plays must circulate as freely as Ford cars. Such a happy state of things exists in one modern country which Professor Phelps, overawed perhaps by the intensity of wartime passions, refers to only as Somewhere on the Continent. Yet the implication is not to be escaped. Dramatically, at least, we are lacking in Kultur.

That our dramatic art is woefully unorganised must be freely granted; but, before accepting any ready-made model, certain facts must be realised and faced. The difficulty as to actors seems insuperable. In the two New Theater productions referred to—"Twelfth Night" and "The Winter's Tale"—the company was perhaps on a par with the Comedie Francaise. But neither has a strong central character, such as is always found in the greatest plays of Shakespeare, and thus did not require a great leading actor. The company would have been utterly unable to cast Rosalind, Portia, Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Romeo, Hamlet, Lear, Othello—in fact any of the really great parts. When the plays with no transcendent part were exhausted the classical productions came to a sudden end. Surely, a theater without adequate leading actors is not really on a par with any adequate repertory theater. And, even with its very small salary list, the company was prohibitively expensive. As it happens, moreover, the state-aided theaters of the Continent are at best a historical survival, tending to disappear. Actors capable of playing the great classical parts find the attractions of the commercial stage irresistible—as Coquelin and Bernhardt did, for example. There are, besides, grave difficulties in organising audiences and securing plays, which Professor Phelps touches upon very lightly or ignores altogether. The several successes which he so generously acclaims have been real and valuable, but they have one and all been achieved at a cost of private effort and money wholly disproportioned to the result.

The problem which he states, however, is vitally interesting, and the general interest in the subject is vigorous and widely diffused. Eventually some solution seems inevitable. But any one who knows the inner history of The New Theater and its derivative endeavors will look for it not on the lines of Continental developments which have mainly run their course but on the lines of our own conditions and predilections. Just what these are we can, for the present, only guess.

Professor Phelps discusses many other subjects, from dramatic criticism to the Bible on the stage; and everywhere what he says is inspired by eager interest and a generous faith. There is space for only one more citation.

"A profusion of splendid scenery not only fails to help the imagination, it debases it. It bears about the same relation to the legitimate drama as a kaleidoscope bears to a telescope. The Puritans worshipped God in a cold, bare rectangular room, not because they lacked imagination, but because their imagination was so boldly and pictorially vivid that in this barren space they saw the heavens opened and the revelations of celestial glory. Whatever Elizabethan audiences lacked, they did not lack imagination."

If there are defects of information in the little volume, they are such as are probably inseparable from the academic point of view. Nowhere have new and essential truths been more freshly and vigorously put. "The Twentieth Century Theater" should prove a strong encouragement and inspiration toward all that is best in dramatic art.

Old-Time Slang

(*New York Times*)

In The London Times Literary Supplement Mr. Marion H. Spielmann, the historian of Punch, presents the fruits of his search for contemporary slang in the English dramatists from 1586 to 1616. He even constructs a dialogue between two Lieutenants, who use expressions supposed to be modern slang, but taken from plays or poems. For each expression Mr. Spielmann gives the authority without quoting the passage. Thus:

> I bar that blinking idiot; oh for a stone to hit him in the eye! Fact, is my boy, he knows our next push is going to do for him.

It is ingenious enough, but when you come to read the cento you discover that it is largely composed of proverbial expressions, old slang that is not modern, or words that have not in the original the modern sense. In Horatio's "You are not fit" the adjective has not exactly one of its modern meanings as in "feeling fit." Anybody who takes the trouble to hunt up Mr. Spielmann's citations will find that he is simply indulging in a game of mystification. Thus Ben Jonson's "The Devil Is an Ass" is the reference for "I'll tell you straight." Her "straight" means, of course, "straightway." For "crack" in the sense of "fine," "A-1," "Coriolanus" is quoted. There "crack" means "a small boy." For "not in it" a perfectly irrelevant passage with "in't" is the bolsterer. Our pleonastic "what!"—"some day, what!"—is comically supported by the Shakespearean "I am perfect what," that is, "I am certain what." For "beat the record" there is a reference to the old play "Histrio-Mastix." Persons with sufficient industry may verify it if they choose.

Such a phrase as "in the dumps," quoted by Mr. Spielmann, is not a vulgarism or colloquialism or slang, whatever dictionary-makers may say about it. It is good, respectable, Shakespearean English. Recall the ballad:

> For Witherington I make my moan,
> As one in doleful dumps.
> For when both legs were shotten off
> He fought upon the stumps.

For one now common expression, perfectly correct, "great," Mr. Spielmann does show us an original, for which we thank him. He refers to the ballad, in Percy's "Reliques," of "The Frolicsome Duke, or the Fortunate Tinker," a descendant of the old Eastern tale from which springs the induction of "The Taming of the Shrew:"

> In a garden of state on the tinker they wait
> Trumpets sounding before him; thought he, this is great.

Great, too, and often meaty is slang; but it must not prevail.

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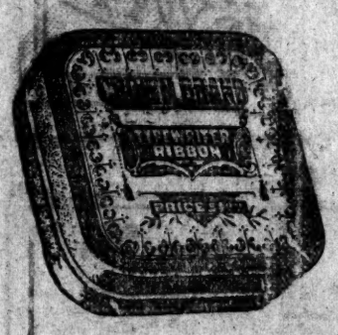

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CRIMINAL INDICTMENT DRAWN AGAINST ENEMY

British Committee Formulating Reports On Violations Of Law By Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—Since its appointment two months ago, the British Committee of Inquiry into the breaches of the laws of war, of which Sir John Macdonell is Chairman, has done a great deal of work through the sub-committees which were appointed to deal with such matters under various heads.

Thus the sub-committee on law has already submitted an interim report on the jurisdiction of the tribunal to be established and kindred matters. It has also submitted a special report conveying the unanimous conclusion that it was desirable to take proceedings against the ex-Kaiser. Mr. Justice Peterson and the well known criminal barrister Mr. C. F. Gill, K. C., have also been consulted in connection with the latter question.

The work of the second committee has been very heavy as it had to deal with the ill-treatment of prisoners, their employment behind the enemy firing line, the employment of illegal methods of warfare, abuse of the Red Cross flag, the bombardment of hospitals and the execution of Miss Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt. 100,000 cases of the ill-treatment of prisoners have already been investigated and at least 150,000 more remain to be dealt with.

A third sub-committee dealt with offenses at sea and in the air, including the destruction of merchantmen, the firing on ships' crews after the destruction of their vessels and the sinking of hospital ships.

A fourth sub-committee has examined the indiscriminate bombardment of towns and the wilful and reckless destruction of hospitals.

All the committees have still a large mass of evidence to examine before issuing final reports dealing with the charges to be preferred and the degree of responsibility attaching, *prima facie*, to individuals. Although final conclusions may not therefore be reached for some months, the present interim reports say's that it most not be assumed that practical steps have not been taken to secure the arrest of the offenders.

First Photograph Of End Of Great World War

11 A.M. NOVEMBER 11, 1918 WHEN FIGHTING CEASED. ©INTL.

The first photograph we have received showing the actual ending of the great world war. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities at 11 a.m., November 11, 1918, this photograph of a French sector was taken. The photo shows French and American troops out of the trenches and gathered near their own wire talking over the great news of victory. In the distance the German wire can just barely be seen.

News Brevities

"The White Raven," a six-part Metro film, will be screened at the Victoria Theater tonight, tomorrow and Thursday. Ethel Barrymore plays the leading role.

* * *

Sardullah Khan, an Indian constable of the Hongkong Naval Yard Police, was, in the Hongkong Criminal Sessions, found guilty of wilful murder of Sergeant Harry Banfield at the Kowloon Depot on the night of November 18 and was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Gompertz.

* * *

The Vacuum Oil Company has sent this office a beautiful 1919 calendar, handsomely illustrated with reproductions of oil paintings of female figures, symbolical of the seasons.

* * *

News has been received from Mr. Trenchard Davis at Montreal, that his son, Claude Trenchard Davis, has won the Military Cross and promotion to full Lieutenant in the 8th Battn. Royal West Kent Regiment, on the Western front.

* * *

Two rooms were destroyed when fire which originated from cross wires broke out at the Presidential Palace in Peking Saturday night. The rooms were occupied by the diplomatic commission. No one was hurt and the important documents were saved.

* * *

A choir of 34 voices repeated some of the choruses from "The Messiah" at the Sunday Service League meeting Sunday at the Y.M.C.A. Mr. W. J. Haynes and Mrs. G. F. Ashley each gave a vocal solo from the same piece. The Rev. W. J. Mortimore spoke. A huge audience attended.

* * *

The Chinese American Publishing Company has offered a set of 15 volumes of "Literature of Universal History" to the winner of the membership campaign being conducted by the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

* * *

The name of Mr. and Mrs. A. Puthod and family was unintentionally left out in the list of those who attended the funeral of the late Mr. Walter Scott Emens and who sent floral tributes.

* * *

For the larceny of $55 worth of clothing and articles, a houseboy employed by Mr. E. S. B. Rowe was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court.

* * *

Officers of the Singan report that the Indo-China steamer Kingsing lost her propeller at lat. 24 degrees and 16 minutes North and long. 118 degrees and 30 minutes East and was flying the distress signal when the Singan towed her to Amoy harbor.

* * *

Among the passengers who left yesterday on the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador for Manila were Mr. A. du Pac du Marsoulies, the French attorney, and Mrs. du Marsoulies.

* * *

An illustrated lecture on "A Jaunt through Szechuen," will be given Wednesday evening at the meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild.

* * *

A claim for Tls. 16,500.36 for brokerage was brought yesterday in the British Supreme Court by Mr. O. J. W. Morgan, sharebroker, against Mr. A. C. Mack. The Court ordered pleadings to be filed. Mr. Duncan McNeill represented the claimant and Mr. N. C. Home the defendant.

* * *

Weekly Saturday night dances at the Manila Hotel have been discontinued because of the government regulation in the Philippines which prohibits the sale of liquor where dances are held.

* * *

The Manila Times Company, publishers of the Manila Times, and Mr. Li H. Thibault, editor, are defendents in libel suits for Pesos 25,000 filed by Mr. T. Powell Robinson, advertising manager for Kong Li Po, a Chinese daily published in Manila.

Air Raids On England Killed Nearly 2,000

Bombardments Of Coast By Enemy Ships Caused Death Of 156

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—An official return shows that during the period of the war the fifty-two airship raids over Great Britain killed 498 and injured 1,236 civilians, while 58 men of the military and naval services were killed and 121 injured. The fifty-one aeroplane raids killed 619 civilians and injured 1,650 while 238 men belonging to the army and navy were killed and 400 injured. In the twelve bombardments of the English coasts carried out by enemy warships 142 civilians were killed and 604 injured while 14 men of the army and navy were killed and 30 injured.

Dutch Allow Allies Use Of Waterways

Britain Notified It Can Send Supplies To Troops In Germany Through Its Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 6.—The Dutch Government announces that the British Government has been informed by it that it does not object to the transport through Dutch waterways of provisions for the troops of occupation in Germany and the use of the Scheldt for demobilised troops returning home, providing that such transport is not regarded as a precedent, is made under a commercial flag and does not include munitions.

French A.D.C.

The French A.D.C. will produce "L'Ami Fritz," a three-act comedy by Erckmann-Chatrian, at the Lyceum Theater on Thursday, January 23, and Saturday, January 25. Bookings may be made at Moutrie's.

Chamber Of Commerce Organised In Tacoma

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Tacoma, Wash., January 11.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The final organisation of the Washington State Chamber of Commerce as a central body for the promotion of the industrial welfare of the state and development of natural resources was completed here today at a meeting of representatives of leading organisations of the state.

League Of Nations First On Program

(Continued from Page 1)

George, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. G. N. Barnes, with a Dominion representative to serve from the Dominion panel, comprising Mr. W. M. Hughes, Sir Robert Borden, General Louis Botha and Mr. W. F. Massey, when the business of the conference affects the interest of a particular Dominion.

The Daily Express adds that an important decision is that the Dominions will also appear at the conference as small nations.

London, January 11.—The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral Browning represents Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the First Sea Lord, at the meeting for the renewal of the armistice.

Russian Committee To Be Present

London, January 7.—Reuter's agency learns that a Central Committee composed of leading Russians, has been formed to watch Russian interests at the Peace Conference. Prince Lvoff, a former Premier of Russia, is president of this committee and is supported by the Russian Ambassadors in London, Paris, Rome, Madrid and Washington.

M. Sazonoff, formerly Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is expected shortly and will join the committee as representative of the Governments sitting in the South Caucasus and Admiral Koltchak, sitting at Omsk. The well-known revolutionary but anti-Boishevik, Tchaikowski, head of the Archangel Government, has also been invited to join the committee.

Well informed quarters here regard this committee as a national coalition which will seek to arrive at a common program for submission to the Allies for the latter's decision.

Chinda Due In Paris

Paris, January 11.—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador in London, arrives in Paris tomorrow to participate in the Peace Congress.

Polish Delegates Arrive

Paris, January 5.—Four Polish delegates have arrived to meet M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon and to obtain recognition of the State of Poland and also military assistance and food supplies.

LABOR CONFERENCE CALLED

Stockholm, January 4.—The Socialist leader, Mr. Branting, has invited the Neutral Powers to hold an international Labor Conference at Lausanne concurrently with the Peace Conference and has notified the Socialist parties in Germany, Austria and Russia of this.

League is Indispensable, Says Lord Robert Cecil

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Paris, January 11.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The conference scheduled to have been held Thursday between President Wilson and the premiers of Britain, France and Italy was postponed and will probably be held next week.

Lord Robert Cecil has arrived here in the first section of the British peace delegation. He expressed the opinion to the Associated Press that the definite organisation of a League of Nations was indispensable as the first step toward the conclusion of an enduring peace. He made it clear this was only his personal view.

Another Japanese Delegate

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, January 11.—Mr. Ijuin, Ambassador at Rome, has been added to Japan's delegates to the Peace Conference.

BONAR LAW FLIES TO PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—Mr. A. Bonar Law is flying to Paris today.

Three Mails For U.S. Leaving This Week

Three trans-Pacific liners, carrying mails to the United States, will leave here this week. The Nanking of the China Mail Steamship Company left Hongkong yesterday at noon and is scheduled to arrive at Woosung early Thursday morning, sailing Thursday afternoon for Japan ports and San Francisco.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Empress of Japan sails from Shanghai on Friday for Vancouver.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Venezuela will load a heavy shipment of tea at Keelung, Formosa, going there from Hongkong. The Venezuela is expected here Friday and will depart Saturday, taking 200 tons of cargo, mostly skins and silk.

SOUTHERNERS DEFEAT HSIUNG KE-WU'S ARMY

China Press Correspondence

Chengtu, December 27.—A thrill of excitement has come to Chengtu by the news that the forces of General Hsiung Ke-wu which went north against Liu Tseng-hou, our ex-Military Governor, have been badly beaten. Not content with driving General Liu over the border the Southerners crossed it themselves to wipe out the remnant of this loyal army. General Liu retired out of Hanchong where he was stationed and let his enemies in. They imagined he was running from them. Once in, he closed round them from two sides and crushing all resistance scooped every one left alive into his net. No figures are obtainable but two regiments are said to have been decimated. We know also that the defeated Yunnanese contingent is beating its way back through Suiting to the south.

Another bit of welcome news to the loyalists is that Brigadier Kuan has been caught and shot. This fellow all year played false to both sides. Commanded to assist General Liu, he was accused of having intercepted ammunition for him, refusing to move and taking money from the Southerners. If the charges are true he deserves his fate for no one loves a traitor. While in Chengtu General Liu certainly stood as his friend and it was base ingratitude to turn against him.

War Pictures Coming

Next week we are to have the cinematograph with the European war pictures. Every one is on tiptoe with expectancy. Unfortunately there has been some friction we hear over the making of the arrangements. The chief of police, it is alleged, wanted to have the running of them so as to control the financial side of things and when he could not do this he turned round on our amiable chief of the foreign office and accused him to the Governor of certain other supposed faults. The Governor who had made the arrangements himself now makes the chief of the foreign office his scapegoat and he has to swallow all weakly or quit his job. Such is the story anyway as it is circulated.

The post of managership of the foreign office is no easy one. To please one side is often to offend the other and quite frequently both sides are blaming the manager at once. It is hard for him to get the Chinese to see things from the right point of view and often tantalising when foreigners in their impatience prejudice their case which by a little more tact could be easily settled.

The Canadian missionaries have recently closed a successful Chautauqua Convention. So has the Rev. E. A. Hamilton of the C.M.S. at Sinth. The Rev. John Muir of the C.I.M. at Penshan reports another on his district which was splendidly attended. The next items in the missionary program are the annual conferences of the different societies. The Baptists' is to be held at Chengtu, the Canadians at Jenshow and that of the C.M.S. at Mienchow. Many missionaries are now going home on furlough and the problem ahead is how to fill all the gaps until they return.

MITTEL EUROPA NO MORE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 11.—(Via Lyons and Kokuaza). From January, 1919, the German deputy, Naumann, suspends the publication of the German review, Mittel Europa, a periodical which he created during the war.

NIGERIA GOVERNOR RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The Colonial office announces that Sir Frederick Luggard is resigning the post of Governor of Nigeria.

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Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

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998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 „	9,980
3,594	drawn tickets	Total	$135,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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(Second Section)

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 523.

China Sea.

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Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 497, NOTICE is hereby given that a provisional fog-signal has been established at Collinson Reach Barrier (steamer passage) Light-station, Canton River, with the following characteristics:—

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Y.M.C.A. Employment Department can furnish you with efficient bookkeepers, typists, translators, general office assistants and dialect teachers.
20795

Municipal Notification

No. 2565.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of temporary Assistant Mistress in the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

Pay for a trained and certificated Mistress Tls. 165 per mensem, for an untrained and uncertificated mistress Tls. 135 per mensem.

Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience in teaching, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, January 8, 1919.
20779

The International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 188 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, that a General Meeting of the members of the above-named company will be held at No. 4 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company, and of the Liquidator thereof, shall be disposed of.

C. E. RAYNER,
Liquidator.

Dated the 11th day of January, 1919.

Witness to the signature of Charles Ernest Rayner:
H. P. WILKINSON.
20842

LOST

A Bill of lading, No. 15, marked G.G., calling for 211 packages of "White Stork Brand" Raw Cotton, iron-lined packing, having delivered 200 packages and remaining 11, imported per S.S. Teh Shing, trip No. 30. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said Bill, as declaration of its loss and cancellation has been made at the Hoong On Godown. This notice also appears in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

SING TAI YAH.
(信泰協花號)

Shanghai, January 14, 1919.

TO LET

from 1st February, in Baikal Road, new 4-roomed residences, with large attics, fitted with gas and electricity. Near tramlines. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient,
20 The Bund,
Entrance on Nanking Road.
20841

LOST two Bank orders issued by Chung Hua Commercial and Savings Bank, No. 8337 for Tls. 250.00 and No. 8338 for Tls. 260.00 both dated the 17th day of this moon. Having been informed of the loss the said Bank has duly declared same null and void. We hereby warn the public against negotiating same.

LEE FOONG CO.
利豐號啟

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The offices of the China United Assurance Society, Ltd., have been removed from the former address, No. 30 The Bund, to the ground floor of the new Ezra Buildings, No. 21 Kiangse Road and Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Ezra Road.

A. J. HUGHES,
Managing Director.
20828

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

BORDEAUX BURGUNDIES

Cunliffe, Dobson & Co., Bordeaux
Red Ring Burgundies
BEAUJOLAIS
MACON
BEAUNE
POMMARD
VOLNAY
CHAMBERTIN
SPARKLING RED

Ideal Dinner Wines

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

"GOOD CHANCE!"

20 % discount
on
New Indian Carpets
All sizes and most varieties in stock.

W. ASSUMULL & COMPANY
Indian Store
No. 4 BROADWAY
20789

DAHLIA

Six New Sorts:—
Cactus, Peony, Decorative, Collarette, Pompon, Single.
Best Mixed per
10 bulbs $ 3.50
50 bulbs $15.00
(Postage included)
Only Money Orders of the Chinese Post Office will be accepted.

The Tinghai Nursery, Ltd.
Tinghai, China.
20761

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiples and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.
18867

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1299 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

Just Arrived

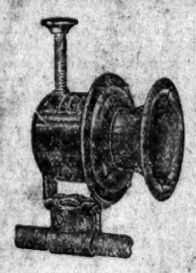
STEEL FILES and OFFICE FURNITURE

4-DRAWER SECTIONS,
S-T-A-K-U-P UNITS,
BOOK CASES, ETC.

(The well-known MACEY Line)

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.

SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
PHONE CENTRAL 4778 — 4 Canton Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: "MACKBAUCK"



EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST
should have the protection of a
STEWART Hand Operated
WARNING SIGNAL
A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. [OPPOSITE RACE COURSE]
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka,)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in
TSINGTAO
Please apply to
J. TH. MONCHEN,
TSINGTAO.
P. O. Box 115 — 20880

WESTERN BRANCH TEL. 5546 — 171 AVE JOFFRE — (Founded in 1891) — V. K. SHEN & SON — Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators — 9 BUBBLING WELL RD — TELEPHONE 1719

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens
To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, two large rooms, bedroom and sittingroom, with private bathroom adjoining, hot and cold water, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, furnished housekeeping flat, two rooms, kitchen, bath, near Bubbling Well terminus. Rent Taels 40. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
20836 J.16.

LADY leaving comfortable room in Weihaiwei district. Good home, all conveniences, excellent table. Apply to Box 9, THE CHINA PRESS.
20826 J.16.

ROOM and Board. Quiet street. Good cooking closely supervised. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.
20833 J.25.

SITUATION WANTED

EDITOR, Far East, practical man, able to take charge of newspaper business. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.

EXPERT reinforced concrete superintendent and surveyer is open for immediate engagement. Many years experience in China. No objection to outports. A.1. references. Please apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
20773 J.14.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-yün, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haiing Road opposite West End Lane.

FREIGHT

Port Said, Marseilles, Genoa
Apply to
ITALIAN TRADING CO.,
Tel. C. 2737. Freight Agents.
48 PEKING ROAD.
20809

Cheap Sale

Until February 1st only Best Jade Stone Gold and Silverware for sale at 40% less than regular price.

Sing Fat & Co.
43-F Kiangse Road
20774

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a Chinese gentleman for the position of Assistant Manager in a foreign firm. Must be well-educated, and have good business abilities. Good prospects to the right party. Reply with full particulars to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.
20802 J.14.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 11 Tifeng Road (at Yu Yuen Road), very modern, six-roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Taels 110. Open for inspection. J. T. Hamniond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20846

SIX-roomed, furnished house to let for summer months. Telephone, close to trams, Bubbling Well, Tls. 85. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
20838

VERY nicely furnished house to let, Rue Ratard (near Route Say Zoong), for seven months from March 15th next. Rent Tls. 125. For further particulars, apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.
20816 J.15.

TO LET, furnished flat of two rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, also small attic room, North Szechuen Road Extension. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
20776 J.12.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, on Sunday morning, from 15 Pingliang Road, one fox-terrier, bitch; short hair, short tail, body white, head black and brown. Answers to the name of "Jessy." Liberal reward. Will finder communicate with above address, or apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS.
20837 J.16.

EDUCATIONAL

ADVERTISER desires to take a Russian Commercial Course. Reply, stating terms, to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
20802 J.14.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one "Pram," one child's cot, one child's porcelain bath, one child's folding go-cart. Together or separate. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
20848 J.16.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 13,500 cash, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine nearly new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20697

FOR SALE, a brand-new 5 drawers (Drop Head) Sewing Machine with complete accessories. Cost $104 will accept the sum of $60. Apply to Liengyi Mercantile Co., Y-15a, North Szechuen Road.
20835 J.18.

FOR SALE, a Perfection Standard oil cooking stove, No. 33, complete, practically new. Owner discarding for gas-cooker. Ideal for outport. Please apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
20815 J.14.

FOR SALE, a limited quantity of choice Chefoo apples, raised in a private orchard. $2.25 per box (small). "Sugarie," 58 North Szechuen Road.
20787 J.15.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 13, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/1=Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 72.4=Mex. $5.43
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 121=Tls. 82.64
@ 72.4=Mex. $114.14
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.1
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 258
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1828
Native Interest ..... Tls. .10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.98
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G.$4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/1
London ..... Demand 5/1⅛
India ..... T.T. 338½
Paris ..... T.T. 661
Paris ..... Demand 664
New York ..... T.T. 121
New York ..... Demand 121½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 64½
Japan ..... T.T. 42⅜
Batavia ..... T.T. 287½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/2
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/3⅛
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/3⅛
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/4
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅛
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 692
New York .... o/d Docy. 122½
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 125⅜

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,310 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls.	3.53 @ 5/1⅛		£1
,,	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1 @ 664	Francs	7.40
,,	0.74 @ 121⅛	Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 42⅜	Yen	2.61
,,	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.26
,,	1 @ —	Roubles	—

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 13, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
New Engineering Tls. 24.75 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 13, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S.M.C. 5½% Debs. 1914 @ Tls. 73.00
Chinese Engineering and Mining Tls. 9.75 "B"
Langkats Tls. 21.25
Langkats Tls. 22.75 March
New Engineering Tls. 24.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 61.00 March
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.00
Batu Anams Tls. 0.75
Sua Manggis Tls. 3.50
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.85

Unofficial

Langkats Tls. 23.00 March
New Engineering Tls. 26.50 March
New Engineering Tls. 24.75
Padangs Tls. 9.25
Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 33.00

Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	32,500	—
Amherst	5,660	6,945
Anglo-Dutch	61,000	65,500
Anglo-Java	173,000	187,000
Ayer Tawah	24,300	27,000
Batu Anam	20,431	24,060
Bukit Toh Alang	11,550	17,595
Bute	16,027	18,085
Chempedak	9,500	10,000
Chemor	19,131	25,112
Cheng	16,578	—
Consolidated	54,224	59,897
Dominion	31,006	47,186
Gula Kalumpong	86,500	107,100
Java Consolidated	62,000	77,000
Kamunting	27,395	29,100
Kapala	11,871	10,619
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	7,680	10,780
Kota Bahroe	30,408	39,324
Kroewoek	50,000	55,000
Langkat	—	71,100
Padang	25,000	26,500
Permata	5,934	—
Pengkalan	17,695	14,584
Repah	18,000	21,800
Samagaga	—	19,000
Semambu	10,700	15,308
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	33,176	—
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kleban	12,270	14,670
Shanghai-Kelantan	8,500	11,134
Shanghai-Seremban	12,137	—
Shanghai-Pahang	12,094	14,636
Shanghai-Sumatra	52,960	19,730
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	11,291	13,353
Sungei	22,071	28,134
Taiping	13,510	—
Tanah Merah	31,500	42,800
Tebong	75,000	78,000
Ulobri	5,293	5,949
Ziangbe	60,800	74,000

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 11.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques	26.00
War Loans: 3 percent	61.80
4 percent 1917	72.65
Liberty Loans: 4 percent 1918	72.30
5 percent	88.85

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co.'s report for week ending January 10, has the following:

Piece Goods

Trade still rules very dull all round in anticipation of the native holidays coupled with the monetary stringency which continues as severely as before the settlement, though a reduction in the native rate of interest would give a false impression to the contrary. Dealers find it as difficult as ever to finance their goods and clearances are consequently far from brisk.

The Siberian market continues to buy eagerly but only in a limited number of cloths suitable for that outlet, and in some cases practically all the available stocks have been taken up.

Further more or less substantial advances in auction prices have to be recorded this week, there being undoubtedly a good deal of speculative buying in progress for delivery next months, based probably on the certainty that the quantity of fresh supplies due to arrive from overseas markets for some little time to come is comparatively insignificant.

Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs.—A firmer tone has been evident in our market and prices at the auctions have advanced all round. The following sales for the River ports have been brought to our notice:

Black Joss at Tls. 5.60, Gold Cash at Tls. 5.25.

9-11 lbs.—Sales are reported in Large Stagshead at Tls. 6.75, Man and Lion at Tls. 6.00 and Nine Boys at Tls. 5.95. Auction values steady.

12 lbs. 36 inches.—We hear of business in Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 7.75 and Large Stag at Tls. 6.60. Auction prices in and out.

White Shirtings.—A fair demand for the North has been met at slightly higher prices and our auction market has remained firm. The undermened sales are reported—Large Red Dog at Tls. 10.50, Gold Nine Tai at Tls. 9.40, Flower No. 1 at Tls. 9.25, Two Dragons No. 500 at Tls. 9.25, Nine Golden Bats at Tls. 9.20, Small Red Dog at Tls. 9.15, Two Dragons No. 400 at Tls. 9.00, Airship at Tls. 8.75, Man and Sycee at Tls. 8.75 and Five Colored Bats at Tls. 8.50.

Bleached T-Cloths.—Business has been done in Three Round Poenix at Tls. 7.45, Four Gold Cocks at Tls. 6.70. Prices at auction slightly higher.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Merchants have now begun to realise the impossibility of replacing in the near future the existing small stocks, and in consequence our market has advanced considerably and spirited bidding at the auctions has resulted in much higher prices. Fast Blacks being done at eight mace over last week's figures.

Cotton.—Weak holders are showing a certain amount of anxiety to realise for cash prior to the annual settling day, consequently our market is on the easy side and the general tendency is dull without much business transpiring. Quotations today are approximately as follows:—Tungchow at Tls. 31.00 to Tls. 30.00, Steam Ginned at Tls. 29.50, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 29.00 to Tls. 28.50 and Ningpo at Tls. 27.50. Hankow grades are quoted at Tls. 27.50, Best Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 32.50 and second quality at Tls. 30.50.

Quotations on the Liverpool market are cabled by Reuter as follows: Good Middling Texas 22.04d., Egyptian Sakellarid's at 27.30d. and M. G. Bengals at 16.67d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Clearances have been fair during the week, but the general tone of the market is dull without any eagerness on the part of buyers to operate, we hear of no sales from first hand during the week.

Indian Yarn.—We have no private sales to record.

Japanese Yarn.—Our market is dull with little business doing and no material change in prices.

The following sales have been reported:

No. 16's.—100 bales Woman at Tls. 170.00, 100 bales Three Horses at Tls. 169.00, 150 bales Standing Horse at Tls. 169.00.

No. 20's.—300 bales Man and Fish at Tls. 162.25.

On The Heels Of The Hun In Luxemburg

By Wilbur Forrest
(*New York Tribune*)

Luxemburg, November 21, (delayed).—The Grand Duchess herself and all the Grand Duchess' men, women and children turned out today to honor America and the Allies. It was the greatest day in Luxemburg's history, during which Luxemburg's polyglot little population of 25,000 souls packed the streets of their little city to see the war-soiled and hardened American troops parade.

They cheered our soldiers, French soldiers and everything Allied until the German signs on the shop windows seemed to blush with shame. They "vivid" in French, "hoched" in German and "Heep! Heep! Horrayed" in English from the city's gates to the National Palace, showing indisputable satisfaction in their riddance of the Germans who have abused their neutrality since 1914.

The last stragglers of the German army left the city in the early hours today. American officers entered before noon, preparing for the afternoon festivities, wherein General Pershing, staff officers, the beautiful young Duchess—probably the most beautiful young duchess in all Europe—Luxemburg's army, her military band, her boy and girl scouts and lastly, grizzled veterans, the American 18th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division, with its regimental band, were the principal actors.

With the utmost respect to the city of Luxemburg, whose trials during four years as a neutral were dominated by civilisation's now vanquished enemy, today's stage setting might have been taken from "Graustark," with a little of the "Merry Widow" opera combined.

You enter the city over smooth roads, passing first neat residences in the outskirts with a sense of amazement after many months in a country shattered by war's devastation. Brownstone fronts that would credit Fifth Avenue greet the eye. Then you enter business thoroughfares with gayly decorated store windows jutting onto the sidewalks and streets too immaculate to be true. Great flags—horizontal bars of red, white and light blue—of the Grand Duchy hang from every window and festoon themselves across the streets. Here and there American and French flags, the former handmade, with from five to fifty stars, according to the maker's conception, hang out. Pictures of the Kaiser, Crown Prince, Ludendorff and Hindenburg are conspicuous by their absence from the store windows, while Pershing, Joffre, Foch and Petain and Wilson smile forth with victorious countenances. Luxemburg artists are mostly responsible for the pictures, because Germans controlled incoming lithographs of these Allied notables until yesterday.

Block after block had so dressed itself today when the Americans began to arrive. Passing down the main thoroughfare, which widens occasionally to accommodate small squares, each with a statue of some national hero, you arrive at the National Palace, a brownstone structure with slate turreted roof and fronted with second floor galleries whose decorative iron scroll balustrades jut out a trifle over the street.

Below in the street is Luxemburg's little army—every man in blue dress parade uniform, ample red striped trousers, braided tunics, hats similar to those of our West Point cadets—standing at rigid attention, with polished bayonets scintillating in the afternoon sun; officers dressed even more elaborately, with shining swords unsheathed, waiting the moment of the arrival of the American commander-in-chief.

Crowds line both sides of the street, talking volubly in French, German, Italian, Flemish or whatever mother tongue pleases most.

Some one shouts "Vive!" and from the narrow side street through scattering spectators emerges a war-soiled American captain astride an American Western cow pony with one white eye. Then a big automobile half filled with flowers, showing four stars on the windshield, follows. Behind them another, and General Pershing amid cheers steps out and with a long salute reviews Luxemburg's army. General Hines and several colonels accompanying Pershing pass inside the driveway of the palace, while Luxemburg's elaborately uniformed band plays "Yankee Doodle." The music has that soothing flow which brings back the opera stage setting.

Then she appears on the balcony, slim, young, pretty, talking rapidly to broad-shouldered, erect-figured Pershing, who might well be the hero of the piece. His smart army cap hides his silver gray hair; his soldierly bearing bespeaks youth. General Hines is standing near by talking to another young woman, possibly a sister of the twenty-year-old Duchess, and staff officers conversing with uniformed Luxemburg army officials up there complete the gallery picture.

To have seen the pretty young Luxemburg girls separate themselves from the crowd and trip gayly singing along the pavements would have startled no American present who has seen on our stage the conception of small European nations with their gayly dressed soldiers and the heroine mixed with plenty of waltzy music; but the picture suddenly changed. Cheers up the street announce the approaching sound of horses' feet, followed by the steady tramp of our infantry marching four abreast.

Officers and men alike carried flowers as the gayest part of their make-up. Soiled, somber, khaki uniforms told of hard battles and as they passed a doughboy band appeared, stopped in a side street and played as the men marched.

This was the 18th Infantry, whose soldiers put their feet on the soil of France for the first time at St. Nazaire on June 26, 1917. I saw them there, saw them march through Pairs, 60 percent raw recruits, saw them enter the Toul sector for emergency training and emerge in March, 1918, hardened soldiers, when in the 1st Brigade Division they paraded before Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing with a bulldog swing to their shoulders.

These were the blackest Allied days, when Baker rushed back word to the War Department that red tape must be eliminated if American troops were to reach France in sufficient time to save the Allied cause. Today these veterans are marching victoriously through Luxemburg to Germany, but since March, 1918, they have taken Cantigny, have made history for our army in the Chateau-Thierry sector, then at St. Mihiel, again at Verdun and then on November 1 in the drive toward Sedan which broke the hinge of the German army's grasp on France and sent it reeling back toward Germany, leading to the Kaiser's abject capitulation.

America's 1st Division, whereof the 18th Infantry is a part, missed no blow for victory in the entire war, and it was in its honor that the 18th was cheered through the Luxemburg streets today.

When it finished passing the palace local boy drills and scouts followed, and then the beautiful Duchess, the broad-shouldered generals and their retinue disappeared from the gallery and Luxemburg's army marched away and the crowd dispersed through the streets, cheering every French or American officer who remained among them.

While representatives of the great republics of France and America were enthusiastically welcomed, only faint cheers were heard for the beautiful Duchess, whose alleged apathy toward the popular movement for a break in diplomatic relations when the Germans violated Luxemburg's neutrality in 1914 is said to have minimised her popularity among the people. From the talk heard in the streets today one would be led to believe that little Luxemburg leans toward republicanism. This theory is strengthened by posters conspicuously placed throughout the city disclaiming any responsibility on the part of the populace for Luxemburg's apparent passiveness toward German occupation during the war. The posters were put in place by the Luxemburg Citizens' Union.

The first Americans in the city of Luxemburg included Brigadier General Frank Parker of the 1st Division, who came on Wednesday, before the enemy had wholly evacuated the city.

The dining room at the Grand Brasseur Hotel contained the German and American generals simultaneously at dinner time. An attitude of strict frigidity maintained between the tables was the only result.

Parker returned today, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., but the German general had departed. French and American officers were in full possession of the dining room.

RIDE A RIGID, RAPID, RELIABLE
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

with wheels carefully built and hand-trued by the most highly skilled British operatives. Thus comfort in cycling is assured and the wheel runs and remains true.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER ALL THE WORLD OVER

Wm. FORBES & CO
Tientsin

SINCERE'S SALE
6 DAYS AND NO MORE

Our Cheap Sale will positively finish on the coming 19th inst., when the discounts will be completely taken off and you will have to pay for the same things A GREAT DEAL MORE!

WHY NOT

get everything you need at this Big Bargain Sale?

SINCERE CO. (Shanghai), LTD.

January 19th SALE ENDS January 19th

Electric Irons

THE ELECTRIC IRON IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
IN
CLEANLINESS
CONVENIENCE
CHEAPNESS

A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS MANY ADVANTAGES.

Electric Irons of various types are now kept in stock by local electric contractors.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WOSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.46	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG .....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18 22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	..	18.30		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	17.45		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	..	6 00		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	..	10.30		..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	16.45		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN { dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.55	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	12.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.31	12.18	15.68	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.03	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.20	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.20	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.35
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.21	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.26	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	8.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep	8.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	18.21	20.56
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	8.45	8.06	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	18.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.25	....	17.22	19.20	....
Tekrah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chaugan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12,50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.58	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 29	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cathbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Talping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Phom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital, ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Longkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Fochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Hollo	Peking	Yokohama

London, Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted, on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Harbin	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Manchouli	Tientsin
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, Ltd

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 20,000,000
Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.

I KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,208,552.60
Special Reserve Fund . $1,898,963.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankew
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business. Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.,
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New Y* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1918.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000 subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid ..... H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit
Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

中 華 聯 合 CHUNG HOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
	Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 7, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	18-20
Sanli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Turkey	,,	30-35
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	,,	35-40
Partridge	,,	35-40
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	14-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	16-18
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	8-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	13-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	,,	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	,,	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$645
Chartered	280 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 280
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405
North China	Tls. 117½ B.
Union of Canton ...	$850
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$136
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	181/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 55½
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 57½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	82½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$153 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 154
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 24½ S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$110½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land .	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 60
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$13 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 60
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 85
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 106
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125
Oriental	Tls. 50
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 150
Kungyik	Tls. 15 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 28
China Sugar	$92½ B.
Green Island	$9.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 211 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 112½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$33
Watson	$5.35
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.40 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 90
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5 B.
Ghia Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 18
Kamunting	Tls. 53
Kapala	Tls. 9.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 101
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18
Padang	Tls. 91 B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 41
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.85
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.86 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 11
Sungala	Tls. 1.02½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Talping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.35 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.25
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 34 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 25
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 60
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 75
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 308

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. Jan. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura M. Jan. 20

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Jan. 16
Per R.M.S. E. of Japan....Jan. 17

MAILS DUE

From U. S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Jan. 22

From France
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos ....Jan. 13

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	15	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	16	— Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	18	— San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	18	— Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	30	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	2	— Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	9	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	11	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22	— Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Feb.	23	— New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Mar.	2	— Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	8	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	31	— Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	15	— Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	15	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	14	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	18	— Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	21	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	25	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	28	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	15	— London	Tofuku Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	15	— Marseilles	Goyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	20	— Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	23	— London	Kalomo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	25	— London, etc.	Benarty	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Jan.	25	— London, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Jan.	31	— London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	31	— London	Tajima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	—	— Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M.
Jan.	—	— Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Feb.	3	— London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	10	— London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15	— Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	22	— London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	—	— London	Glenavy	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Glenaffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	—	— London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	—	— Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	14	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	14	8.00* Hongkong and Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	15	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	15	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan.	16	10.00* Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	16	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	17	— Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	21	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	22	— Hongkong and Manila	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	23	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	15	10.00* Chinwangtao	Hwahkuei	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	15	100.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'tao	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	14	9.00* Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	17	11.00* Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	14	D.L. Wuhu	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Leunyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson will leave on **Tuesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Capt. J. M. Johannesser, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from C. M. Lower Wharf on **Wednesday, January 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**. Agents Fernch Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachi Maru**, Captain S. Honjo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Capt. Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, January 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on **Friday, January 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, January 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin** Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE** Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang** Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, January 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, January 14**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**. Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 15**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Pasage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Pasage Telephone No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 16**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HOUGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 21**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **January 22**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave this jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Kuei**, Captain Hiraoka, will leave on **Wednesday, January 15**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, Jan. 15**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, January 26**, at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf During **January**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN, KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Thursday, January 16**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Saturday, February 22**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamizumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on end of **February** at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. **Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.**—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except **Chungking** which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. **Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO.**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77, Passage: Telephone Central 401. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
BY the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Jan. 18	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" .....16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" ..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cobu and Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	Jan. —	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May 1

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

		arr.	leave
BORNEO MARU.	(10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Jan. 29	Jan. 31
ANDES MARU ..	(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	—	Feb.
CELEBES MARU.	(12,00 tons) Capt. J. Nemoto,	Feb.	
ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
LUZON MARU ... (8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi, end of Feb.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU...	(18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada,	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
AFRICA MARU ...	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Jan. 11	Jan. 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

SUMA MARU	(3,200 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Jan. 24	Jan. 26

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU..	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 20	Jan. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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EMPRESS OF ASIA
RESUME MONTHLY SERVICE
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To Vancouver

First Sailing Empress of Russia about Feb. 22nd and Every Four Weeks thereafter

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At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCE OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 30
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 11
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the Purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
'Phone, Central 3229 (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	16th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th

*S.S "Nanking" does not all at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd
S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th

For further information regar ding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 3
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	Jan. 20

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Feb. 2
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Taniguchi,	Jan. 14
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Jan. 21
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Jan. 28

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 18
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Jan. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 25

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Jan. 15

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. 22
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
1925	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
1940	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
745	2145	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1133	121	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1429	419	—	143	dep. Techow dep.	—	2137	926
1801	752	—		arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1746	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1726	1812
1000	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1453	1542
1300	1318	—		arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	1152	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1556	1637	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	946	1032
1816	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	1851	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1442
1206	2345	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1432
1657	412	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	928
1848	600	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line		Fast 5.
720		. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1626
1420		. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	910

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yanchowfu a.	630	1230	2000
1033	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858

530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

JAPAN HAS PENCHANT FOR COMMITTEES OF INQUIRY

Dr. Hanai, Noted Jurist, Sharply Criticises Unsatisfactory Composition

The Japanese Government is very fond of organising commissions says The Japan Chronicle. Whenever a subject of any importance arises it proceeds to appoint a special commission for the study of it. This is all very well, but the difficulty is that the committees appointed for such purposes very often do exceedingly little work, and thus the questions entrusted to their study remain as unsolved as ever. This regrettable state of things has been a subject of severe criticism at the hands of some publicists from time to time, and we now note that Dr. Hanai, a well-known jurist and ex-Vice-President of the House of Representatives, speaks disapprovingly of the composition of these committees in the columns of the Asahi. In order to study the question of ensuring harmony between capital and labor, says Dr. Hanai, the Economic Investigation Committee is organised, but the members of this committee consist of Government officials, scholars, and capitalists, not a single labor representative being included among the members [and probably no leading manufacturers]. It is quite natural that in discussing the labor question capitalists should be desirous of upholding their interests. Government officials base their views exclusively upon the reports formulated and submitted by their subordinates, while the opinions of scholars are too academic [*pace* President Wilson] to be of practical value. It is simply ridiculous for the Government to rely upon a commission of such a composition for the elaboration of good methods of preventing conflicts between capital and labor. This criticism may also be applied to the Educational Affairs Investigation Commission, which has no directors of the middle or primary schools among its members, in spite of the fact that it aims at the establishment of a policy of national education. How can persons who are not directly connected with national education devise good and apposite plans without listening to the views of those who have had many years' experience of national education. Altogether Dr. Hanai regrets that the Government is not going about these matters in the right way.

WEIHSIEN CELEBRATES, TOO

China Press Correspondence

Weihsien, January 7.—On December twenty-fourth the magistrate of Weihsien invited the people under his jurisdiction to the large market place lying between the city and the east suburb to celebrate the Allied victory. The foreign community in Weihsien was also invited to be present and help in the celebration. At 11:30 a.m. the students of the Point Breeze Academy, in uniform and led by their band of trumpets and drums, marched into the city. A large triumphal arch had been erected on the banks of the river, very artistically built and bearing characters meaning "Peace under Heaven." The representatives of the official, military, gentry, and farmer classes along with the students of the government and mission schools were lined up in front of this arch.

After all were assembled the magistrate, dressed in a "blue bird" blue uniform, foreign cut and covered with gold braid and medals, gave an address to the assembled people telling of the significance and import of such an occasion.

Following this speech a short exhibition drill was given by the soldiers, followed by their song. Then each of the schools sang a song and the representatives, in order, stepped forward and made three profound bows before the arch.

The whole market place was filled with people and it was estimated that there were ten thousand persons present.

Immediately after this exhibition tea and cakes were served to the invited guests and a theater was opened for the benefit of the people.

Although the celebration was late in its appearance it showed that the people hereabout realise the importance of such a victory, and are one in the happiness which has come after the downfall of autocracy.

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—Dried weather fradually improving in our regions. Strong Northerly squalls on the coasts of the Yellow and Eastern seas. The Northern anticyclone has decreased in intensity and shifted towards North Manchuria; a secondary one has formed in Central China.

13.—Very cloudy but fine weather. Barometer slowly rising with light Northerly breezes.

Monday, January 13, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm ..	760.70	761.72
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.95	29.99
Variation for mm 24h	†0.69	†1.12
Variation for mm 12h	†1.19	†0.95
Wind—Direction	NW	NW
Wind—Kilom per hour	16	21
Wind—Miles	9.9	13.0
Temperature—Cen ...	7°8	7°2
Temperature—Fah ...	46.0	45.0
Humidit co:	99	98
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	0.8	0.4
Rainfall inches	0.03	0.02

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Cbl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Eng.
Today							
Japan Ports	Takeshima m.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..			21.00
Japan and America via Moji	Takeshima m		..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Japan and America	do	20.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Dairen	Loongwo		17.00	..		..	..
Vladivostok via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sundays)	Train	..		..	17.00	..	17.00
Wuhu	Kiangteen		16.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train		17.00	..		..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo .. .	Fengtien	9.00	9.00	..		..	8.30
Foochow	Heinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Thursday, Jan. 16.							
River ports	Train & Str.	21.00		..		..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	†Sunning		9.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Nanking	16.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S. A...	Nanking		16.00	..	..	..	14.30
Hongkong and Canton .. .	Kwangtah	21.00		..		..	21.00
Friday, Jan. 17.							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada	E of Japan		17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	E. of Japan	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Saturday, Jan. 18.							
Swatow	Yingchow		17.00	..	..		
Japan & America via Moji ..	Yawata maru			..	..	c11.00	1.30
Japan and America	Yawata maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Sunday, Jan. 19.							
Europe via Hongkong	Tamba maru		..	..	..	b17.30	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tamba maru	17.30	..	..			17.00
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & Eur	Tamba maru	17.30		..			17.00
Monday, Jan. 20.							
Japan and America via N'saki Hongkong	Kokura maru	..		..	..	a 00	19.30
	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..		

† Connect with mail to Australia.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 10:30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 12 noon and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 13 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
Jan. 13 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 13 —	Hankow	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13 —	Hankow	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan. 13 —	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 13 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Chi.	B. & S.
Jan. 13 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 13 —	Japan	Rekizan Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 12 —	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 12 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12 —	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 12 D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 13 10.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 13 —	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 13 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 13 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 13 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16 —	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1 —	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22 —		Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26 —		Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2 —	Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11 —		Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 13 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 20 —		Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 26 —		Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 1 —		Pechiney	Fr.	
Dec. 7 —		Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 9 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17 —		Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23 —	Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
Dec. 23 —	Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26 —	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26 —	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27 —	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27 —	Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 30 —		Hydra	Nor.	
Dec. 31 —	Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3 —	Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony.
Jan. 4 —	Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4 —	Wakamatsu	C. Thorsoe	Rus.	G. & Co.
Jan. 8 —		Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Jan. 9 —	Hongkong	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 9 —	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 9 —	Japan	Kimishima M.	Jap.	
Jan. 10 —	Japan	Fukui Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 11 —	Chefoo	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 11 —	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 11 —	Hankoow	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 11 —	Japan	Taigen Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 11 —	Japan	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan. 11 —	Japan	Jokai Maru	Jap.	S. T. Co.
Jan. 11 —	Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11 —	Tsingtao	Koonshing	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 11 —	Hankow	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 11 —	Hankow	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 11 —		Yungching Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 11 —		Macka Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 11 —	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K. M. A.
Jan. 11 —	Chinwangtao	Yehan Maru	Jap.	S.S.
Jan. 11 —		Kenkio Maru	Jap.	

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Mas	Commander
WTW	—	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct. 10	—	Villaloboe	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	—	—	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct. 18	—	Sal. Caboto	It. g-b.				
———	———	—	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	—	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	—	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
———	———	—	Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	—	Lienkien	Chi. g-b				
———	———	—	Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
BNB	Nov. 8	—	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov. 15	—	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
———	Nov. 11	—	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
———	Dec. 21	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Jan. 7	—	Woodcock	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Jan. 11	—	Bee	Br. g-b.				

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterdayand is due at Woosung on Thursady at daylight. She sails for San Francisco via Japan Ports and Honolulu the same afternoon and the tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru (Shanghai-Osaka Line) with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The M.M. s.ss. Porthes, with the French mails of December 6, left Hongkong for Shhanghai yesterday morning at 7 o'clock and may expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow night about 11 and at Shanghai on Thursady morning about 9 o'clock.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Thursday, January 16, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Friday, January 17, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Shinyo Maru	Dec.	22
Tascalusa	Jan.	1
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru	Dec.	21
Kashima Maru	Jan.	4
For Vancouver		
Monteagle	Dec.	29
Bessie Dollar	Jan.	13
For London, etc.		
Altai Maru	Dec.	27
Yokohama Maru	Dec.	28
Toyama Maru	Jan.	8
For Liverpool		
Stentor	Dec.	13
Kaga Maru	Dec.	15
Polyphemus	Jan.	4
For Marseilles:		
Taisoku Maru	Dec.	10
Itsukushima Maru	Dec.	14
Ganges Maru	Dec.	22
Genzan Maru	Dec.	23
Adrien Badin	Jan.	4
Katia	Jan.	8
For Copenhagen		
Australien	Dec.	25
For Europe		
Seifuku Maru	Jan.	2
For Bombay		
Dilwara	Jan.	7
For Saigon		
Mabel Stewart	Dec.	26
Geraldine Wolvin	Dec.	31
For Haiphong		
Jessie Norcross	Dec.	26

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Scripps-Booth Corporation, Detroit..... Scripps-Booth Cars
Fabbrica Italian Automobili Torino..... Fiat Cars

Arrangements were made some time ago for monthly deliveries of the above mentioned cars.

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Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. Chicago .....Stewart produce

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What Did The War Really Cost In Dollars And Lives?

By Glendon Allvine
(*New York Tribune*)

See the bank teller at his window. He is counting $10 bills. His cage is stacked high with bales of $10 bills. He is counting 100 bills every minute. He works ten hours a day, seven days a week. He is trying to count the money spent on the world war. But he will never, never be able to do it—not he, nor his son, nor his son's son, nor many generations to come.

To count out in $10 bills the money spent on the war would take more than 1,000 years. Methuselah, who lived to be 969 years id, might have done it by working nights. No other mortal could.

It must not be overlooked that Methuselah, either in his own time or ours, would soon have run out of currency. The world does not have, and never will have, in money of any denomination, the appalling sum of $221,000,000,000. Something like that is what the world has spent on the war that is passing into history.

These are figures that out-distance the comprehension of the wisest man that ever lived. The cost of the war transcends all the monetary conceptions which even a financier can conjure up. Nor is it much easier to conceive the toll of life that the war has taken.

We Americans have grown used to scanning several columns of casualty lists daily. An extra column or two attracts our attention. Our American killed have passed the 15,000 mark. Another 15,000 have died of accident, wounds or disease. The war may cost us 40,000 lives. We can understand those figures.

But consider the staggering cost to France, whose losses began with the war, and to Great Britain, whose stalwart armies fought with their back to the wall until our fighting men came to the rescue.

Great Britain alone has lost in the war about 1,000,000 men. France has lost perhaps 100,000 more. In a general way these figures mean something to us, but an illustration may help visualise these Allied dead.

Not more than 100,000 persons have marched in the greatest parade that Fifth Avenue has ever known. Our preparedness parade, and possibly the Third Liberty Loan parade totaled that number of marchers. All day long they marched, and until after sundown. We thrilled at the sigh of these living Americans.

Let us visualise the march of the British dead. At daybreak they start down Fifth Avenue, twenty abreast. Their fallen comrades follow a few paces behind, in close marching order. Until sundown these men who have "gone west" march down the avenue. The next day there is a similar parade, and the next, and the next. For ten days the British dead pass in review.

For eleven days more the French dead file down the Avenue of the Allies. Three weeks of marching dead men.

The Russians who died fighting for their empire that was would require the daylight hours of five weeks more. And for the other brave Allied fighting men we must reserve a fortnight. Two months and a half for the Allied dead to march past a given point.

The enemy dead, although definite figures are not available, number about 4,800,000. For them to pass in review would require more than six weeks.

Throughout all the daylight hours of June, July, August and September, then, the ghastly procession would continue. It is an appalling picture to contemplate.

As preliminary punishment for the fugitive Kaiser, for whom so many horrible fates have been suggested, there may be torture available here. For him to stand at attention throughout four hot summer months, while the ghosts of those he sent to death pass in constant review—surely, that might inflict mental agony enough to appease the most vindictive.

And yet the world can never adequately reckon the losses precipitated by him and his autocratic associates. For years after the treaty of peace is signed statisticians will be calculating the cost of the World War.

Historians will finally agree that $221,000,000,000—or some such figure—was spent by the nations involved. They will eventually place the toll of dead at 11,000,000 or thereabout. They may decide that shipping was destroyed to the value of $2,000,000. But never, in computing the cost of the war, will they be able to estimate accurately these indirect losses:

Physical suffering.
Increased illness.
Increased death rate.
Lowered race vitality.
Decreased birth rate.
Curtailed education.
Moral degradation.
Property destroyed.
Crops and trees devastated.
Cargoes sunk.
Property damaged by idleness.
Industry crippled by diversion of men.
Production diverted from creative to destructive purposes.
Business development checked.
Inflation of currency and increased prices.

While the world's birth rate has undoubtedly declined during the period of the war, there has been no material change in the United States. Great Britain, because of its war marriages, has actually increased its population during the war. The British War Mission in New York is authority for the statement that "the birth rate of the United Kingdom is now greater than the total losses of our men during the whole war."

In the enemy countries, however, because of privations of the people, the population has decreased about 1,500,000 in addition to war losses. Apart from casualties, it is estimated that the German Empire has lost 600,000 in population, and Austria-Hungary the same amount.

Of these indirect losses to the invaded territory which is just now being redeemed by the advancing Allied armies, Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, says:

"The territories which have been under German occupation for four years were the wealthiest part of France. Their area did not exceed 6 percent of the whole country. They paid, however, 25 percent of the sum total of our taxes. These territories, which have been for the last three months occupied again by us at the cost of our own blood and the blood of our Allies, are now in a state of ruin even worse than we had anticipated. The very ground is torn, overturned, laid waste, damaged with shell splinters, and for months, maybe for years, unfit for production. The fruit trees have been cut, sawn down to the level of the ground.

"Of the cities and villages, nothing remains but ruins; 350,000 homes have been destroyed. To build up again—I am referring to the building proper, without furnishings—600,000,000 days of work will be necessary, involving, together with building material, an outlay of 10,000,000,000 francs.

"As regards personal property of every description, either destroyed by battle or stolen by the Germans, there stands an additional loss of at least 4,000,000,000 francs. This valuation of lost personal property does not include—as definite figures are lacking as yet—the countless war contributions and fines by the enemy, amounting also to billions.

"I need hardly say that, in those wealthy lands, no agricultural resources are left. The losses in horses and in cattle, bovine and bovine species, hogs, goats amount to 1,510,000 head—in agricultural equipment to 454,000 machines or carts—the two items worth together 6,000,000,000 francs.

"Now as regards industries, the disaster is even more complete. These districts occupied by the Germans and whose machinery has been methodically destroyed or taken away by the enemy, were, industrially speaking, the very heart of France. They were the very backbone of our production, as shown in the following startling figures:

"In 1913 the wool output of our invaded regions amounted to 94 percent of the total French production. And corresponding figures were: for flax from the spinning mills, 90 percent; iron ore, 90 percent; pig iron, 83 percent; steel, 70 percent; sugar, 70 percent; cotton, 60 percent; coal, 55 percent; electric power, 45 percent. Of all that, plants, machinery, mines, nothing is left. Everything has been carried away or destroyed by the enemy. So complete is the destruction that, in the case of our great coal mines in the north, two years of work will be needed before a single ton of coal can be extracted, and ten years before the output is brought back to the figures of 1913.

"All that must be rebuilt, and to carry out that kind of reconstruction only there will be a need of over 2,000,000 tons of pig iron, nearly 4,000,000 tons of steel—not to mention the replenishing of stocks and of raw materials which must of necessity be supplied to the plants during the first year of resumed activity. If we take into account these different items we reach as regards industrial needs a total of 25,000,000,000 francs.

"To resurrect these regions, to reconstruct these factories, raw materials alone are not sufficient; we need means of transportation. Now the enemy has destroyed our railroad tracks and railroad track equipment. Our rolling stock, which in the first month of the war, in 1914, was reduced by 50,000 cars, has undergone the wear and tear of fifty months of war.

"Our merchant fleet, on the other hand, has lost more than a million tons through the submarine warfare. Our shipyards during the last four years have not built any ships. For they have produced for us and for our Allies cannons, Ammunitions and tanks. Here, again, for this item alone of means of transportation we must figure on an expense of 2,500,000,000 francs. This makes, if I sum up these different items, a need of raw material which represents in cost, at the present rate of prices in France, not less than 50,000,000,000 francs.

"And this formidable figure does not cover everything. I have not taken into account the loss represented for the future production of France by the transformation of so many factories which for four years were exclusively devoted to war munitions. I have not taken into account foreign markets lost to us as a result of the destruction of one-quarter of our productive capital and the almost total collapse of our trade. I have not taken into account the economic weakening that we shall suffer tomorrow owing to the loss of 3,000,000 young and vigorous men."

Compared to these, the losses accruing to the United States as a result of the war are, of course, slight. America has scarcely been "bloodied." It is true that the war may cost the United States possibly 40,000 lives—every one a precious offering to freedom—but twice as many Americans have died at home during the recent influenza epidemic.

When we consider the number of Americans who died in our Civil War, our present losses seem almost trival. The deaths from all causes in the Civil War totaled 618,528—about fifteen times as many lives as the World War cost the United States. Those killed in action on the Union side alone—110,070 men fighting for the North—outnumber more than two to one the Americans who have recently died fighting overseas.

The financial contribution America has made toward defeating the Central Powers is magnificent—but comparatively a small sacrifice for the richest country in the world.

To date the total war indebtedness of the United States is $17,852,377,000, distributed as follows:

First Liberty Loan	$2,000,000,000
Second Liberty Loan	2,808,000,000
Third Liberty Loan	4,176,000,000
Fourth Liberty Loan	6,989,047,000
War Savings stamps	879,330,000

A fifth loan, possibly to be known as the Victory Loan, is being planned to help defray the cost of the war. The tax bill now under consideration by Congress and other taxation will net the remainder America has spent, or will spend, to finish up the disagreeable job.

But even if the war finally costs America $35,000,000,000—other estimates have varied from $20,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000—that is a small portion of its national wealth. How the amount the United States has spent on the war compares with its economic wealth, and how these figures stand for the principal other belligerants may be seen from the following estimates, no exact figures being available:

The Blood Shed And The Treasure Spent

	Men In Arms	Lives Lost	Total Casualties	Cost In Dollars
United States	3,764,700	52,169	235,117	$35,000,000,000
Great Britain	7,500,000	1,900,000	3,049,991	40,000,000,000
France	6,000,000	1,100,000	4,000,000	28,000,000,000
Italy	2,500,000	250,000	1,000,000	10,000,000,000
Russia	14,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	25,000,000,000
Belgium	350,000	50,000	300,000	5,000,000,000
Servia	300,000	150,000	200,000	4,000,000,000
Rumania	600,000	200,000	300,000	3,000,000,000
Germany	11,000,000	2,500,000	6,000,000	40,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	7,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000	25,000,000,000
Turkey	1,500,000	250,000	750,000	4,000,000,000
Bulgaria	1,000,000	50,000	200,000	2,000,000,000
	56,014,700	11,102,169	26,435,108	$221,000,000,000

	National wealth	War cots.	Pre-war debt.
United States	$250,000,000,000	$35,000,000,000	$1,000,000,000
Great Britain	90,000,000,000	40,000,000,000	3,500,000,000
France	65,000,000,000	28,000,000,000	6,500,000,000
Italy	36,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	2,800,000,000
Russia	40,000,000,000	25,000,000,000	4,600,000,000
Total	$481,000,000,000	$138,000,000,000	$18,400,000,000
German Empire	$74,000,000,000	$40,000,000,000	$1,165,000,000
Austria-Hungary	31,000,000,000	25,000,000,000	3,995,000,000
Total	$105,000,000,000	$65,000,000,000	$5,160,000,000

Swiss bankers, who from their neutral vantage point, have watched twenty-four nations spend money on a scale hitherto unknown, have estimated the annual cost as follows, for the 1,567 days the world was plunged in war:

1914	$10,000,000,000
1915	26,000,000,000
1916	38,000,000,000
1917	60,000,000,000
1918	87,000,000,000
Total	$221,000,000,000

The figures used in this discussion, both referring to blood and treasure, are accurate wherever definite figures have been made available by the governments involved. The figures for the Central Powers are, necessarily, estimates. So also are the expenditures calculated through to the end of this calendar year until January 1, 1919.

The total British casualties were made public last Tuesday in the House of Commons by James Ian Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office. He announced that the total killed on all fronts was 658,665. The missing, including prisoners, he said, totaled 326,695. Many of these missing will doubtless later be found to have been killed, or to have died of disease or wounds. Louis Tracy, in charge of the Division of Information of the British War Mission in New York, thinks 1,000,000 men is not far from the total lost to Great Britain when complete calculations have been made.

AMUSEMENTS

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Now the Count works out with dramatic action his vengeance on three conspirators who were responsible for his imprisonment in earlier days

British Gazette — PATHE'S — Annals of the War

AMERICAN WAR NEWS

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Lonesome Luke — "The Big Idea"

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ANTONIO MORENO
IN — (The Hero in "The House of Hats") — IN
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For January 14th, 15th and 16th
"LOGGING IN THE ALPS"
Interesting
"The Disappearance of Helen Mintern"
Detective Story in Two Parts
"THE BLACK MAGIC"
Detective Story in Two Parts
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Comedy
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On Monday, January 17th
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"THE INTRIGUE"
Five Parts
VITAGRAPH FEATURE

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"THE BLACK BOX"
5th and 6th Episodes
Thursday Next
"THE RED ACE"
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and
"THE BLACK BOX"
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" " "	" 2	"	21
Hongay Anthracite	" 1	"	33
" " "	" 2	"	31
Honan "	" 1	"	29
" " "	" 2	"	28

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OLYMPIC THEATRE

on Saturday, January 18th at 9.15 p.m.
FIRST CONCERT
by
THE PETROGRAD CHAMBER ENSEMBLE
"ZIMRO"

Programme

I. BEETHOVEN:—Trio E major, No. 4 ..... for Clarionet and Violincello and Piano.
II. MOZART:—Quintette A major ..... for Clarionet, 2 Violins, Violincello and Viola.
III. TSCHAIKOWSKI:—String Quartette No. 1 D major .. for 2 Violins, Viola and Violincello.

SECOND CONCERT
Wednesday, January 22nd
Jewish Programme

I. ROSOVSKY:—Fantastic Trio ... for Violin, Violincello and Piano.
II. TO THE WEDDING .. for Solo Clarionet.
III. (a) LWOFF:—Oriental Melody
(b) ZIMBALIST:—Jewish Dance .. for Violin.
IV. GOOROVITCH:—Kol Nidrei .. by Sextette.
V. GNESIN:—Jewish Variations for String Quartette.
VI. ROSOVSKY:—Chasidis Melody ... for Viola.
VII. BRUGH:—Kol Nidrei ..... for Violincello.
VIII. KRAIN:—Soulhette ..... by Sextette.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Direction: Mr. A. STROK
Last Concert on Saturday, January 25th

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)